

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

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THE following SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT to the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be read with interest. It is made by the publishers of one of the most pronounced successes in the magazine world of to-day

# McClure's Magazine for 1896

## THE NEW LIFE OF LINCOLN

By IDA M. TARBELL



In preparing this biography every possible source of original material has been investigated; reminiscences have been obtained of living people who were Lincoln's friends in his youth, as well as those who were close to him in his later political and public life.

### EARLY LIFE IN KENTUCKY AND INDIANA

We have obtained interesting facts from the only living playmate of Lincoln's boyhood, Austin Gollaher, of Hodgenville, Ky., now over ninety years of age. Special researches into the history of the Lincoln family of Kentucky, and the autograph certificate of the marriage of Lincoln's father and mother, not before published, have been placed at our disposal by the Rev. Henry Whitney Cleveland, of Louisville. In Indiana we have interviewed every living person who knew the Lincoln family during their fourteen years' residence in that State, and men and women whose fathers and mothers have transmitted to them interesting recollections and anecdotes. The account of Lincoln's early life contains stories of his physical strength, of his skill as a farm laborer and carpenter, of his intellectual aspirations and first literary attempts, of his story-telling faculty and his love for joking, and, above all, of his honesty and those human qualities of sympathy and helpfulness which were such strong factors in his later life and endeared him to every one with whom he came in contact from his youth upwards.

In Illinois we have unearthed much that is absolutely fresh and important.

### LINCOLN AS A STOREKEEPER, SURVEYOR, FLATBOATMAN, AND CAPTAIN IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR

has never before been so thoroughly presented. Documents, unpublished letters, early county histories, the local records, have been ransacked for facts and for corroborative evidence. Original material has been secured from Mr. Roll, who helped Lincoln build the flatboat, from men who worked with him in the store at New Salem, and from old residents of Sangamon County who remember his first services as a surveyor and first adventures in political life. We have obtained the assistance of men who were with



### LINCOLN ON THE CIRCUIT

including H. C. Whitney, who traveled with him, and who made the only satisfactory report of the famous "lost" speech, delivered at Bloomington at the time of the inauguration of the Republican party. This speech has never before appeared in print.

One of the most prominent members of the Illinois bar, a man who was beside Mr. Lincoln from the "Hard Cider" campaign of 1840 to the end of his career as a lawyer, has written us a masterly analysis of "Lincoln on the Stump and at the Bar." We have, too, reminiscences of his legal career from Mr. Ralph Emerson, of Rockford, Illinois; Judge Grosscup, Judge Blodgett and Judge Ewing, of Chicago, and others.

\$1.00 a year. Free, with each subscription, McClure's Life of Napoleon

**LINCOLN'S GREATER CAREER.**

Col. Clarke E. Carr, who was with Lincoln during the Douglas debates, has written his vivid recollections of that great political battle. Among the contributors are the Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, who was Lincoln's confidant before the nomination of 1860 and in the nominating convention; Hon. John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary and joint author with Col. Hay of the great life of Lincoln, who writes about Lincoln as a politician; Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln, one of the few survivors of that group who stood about Lincoln's deathbed; the Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury during the war, whose reminiscences are important and suggestive.

It is impossible here to mention all of the acquaintances and friends of Lincoln who have been consulted in the preparation of this Life, and who have furnished material for it. It has been our purpose to make a worthy biography of Lincoln the man, that would explain his greatness by presenting fully and vividly the early formative period of his life and showing how, with great singleness of purpose, in the midst of the hardships and limitations of a pioneer life, with few advantages of education, he strove to acquire learning, to improve those faculties in which he saw that he was superior to his fellows, and excel in whatever work or employment or profession he set his hand to.

For more than a year we have been collecting illustrative material for this biography; we have secured over

**FORTY DIFFERENT PORTRAITS OF LINCOLN**

and we are constantly adding new and valuable pictures to this collection. The collection includes, we believe, all of the early daguerreotypes and ambrotypes taken of Lincoln from 1845 to his nomination for the Presidency. We had the rare fortune to get from the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln

the earliest portrait of Abraham Lincoln, made between 1845 and 1848. This interesting picture appeared in the November number. Besides the photographs, we shall reproduce the best paintings and statues of Lincoln. In order that this Life should be most completely illustrated we have special photographs taken in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois of the



MRS. LINCOLN; WASHINGTON, 1862.

**SCENES OF LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD, YOUTH  
AND EARLY MANHOOD**

We have obtained portraits of many of his associates in early life whose pictures have not before been engraved or printed, as well as portraits of his great contemporaries in political and public life.

Several friends of the magazine have, with rare generosity, put at our disposal their Lincolniana. The splendid Oldroyd collection, now in Washington in the house where Lincoln died, a collection especially rich in relics, woodcuts, lithographs, and campaign emblems, we shall draw freely from. Mr. William Lambert, of Philadelphia, whose library of books, pamphlets, and other interesting matter relating to Lincoln, is the completest yet made, has given us free access to his treasures. Mr. J. C. Brown, of Philadelphia, allows us to draw from his great Civil War col-

lection. The Libby Prison Museum of Chicago—the property of Mr. C. F. Gunther, of Chicago—has been opened to us. Mr. T. H. Bartlett, of Boston, who has made the only scientific collection of portraits, for the purpose of a serious study of Mr. Lincoln from a physiognomical point of view, has allowed us to select freely from his collection. From the Civil War collection of Mr. Robert Coster we have obtained several rare portraits of Mrs. Lincoln, and to Mr. H. W. Fay we are indebted for interesting pictures. We have also secured a complete collection of the rare Currier & Ives caricatures, made during the first Lincoln campaign and the early years of the war. There will be over 300 illustrations, which in themselves will form a pictorial history of Lincoln's life.

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## STEVENSON'S LAST ROMANCE, "ST. IVES"



FOR two years before his death Stevenson was at work upon this novel. Other literary labors occupied him at times, but this romance held his enthusiastic interest during those last two years. In letters written by Stevenson to Professor Sidney Colvin, this story is frequently referred to. The first reference to "St. Ives" appears under date of January 24, 1893:

"I must tell you that in my sickness I had a huge alleviation and began a new story. This I am writing by dictation, and really think it is an art I can manage to acquire. The story is to be called 'St. Ives.'" From this time on Mr. Stevenson was, as we see from his letters, absorbed in the work of writing "St. Ives."

"St. Ives" is purely a romance of adventure. It is the story of a French prisoner captured in the Peninsular wars, who is shut up in Edinburgh Castle; there he falls in love with a Scotch girl who visits the prisoners. There is early in the story a duel, under extraordinary circumstances, between St. Ives and a fellow-prisoner; after various episodes a dangerous plan of escape is decided upon, and the daring St. Ives finally becomes a free man. The perils that he undergoes while in hiding about Edinburgh, his adventures on the Great North Road with strangers and robbers, his escape across the border, his return to Edinburgh, and many other incidents of this splendidly conceived story are told in the spirited, vivacious, and wonderful style of which Stevenson was a master.

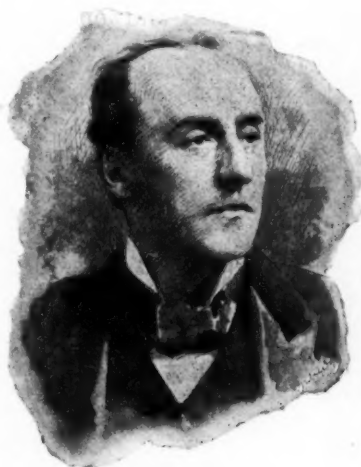


R. L. STEVENSON.

## ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW NOVEL, "PHROSO"

(His only long story written since "The Prisoner of Zenda")

Though several books by Anthony Hope have been issued in this country since the publication of "The Prisoner of Zenda," about two years ago, Mr. Hope has actually produced no long novel except "Phroso."



ANTHONY HOPE.

"Phroso" is more fresh and engaging in natural surprises of dramatic incident, more thrilling in unusual situations and brave deeds and cunning villainies, than even "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is a story of the present day, and the hero is a fine young English nobleman named Wheatley. He buys an outlying island in the Grecian Archipelago, an island that has only a few hundred inhabitants, a great rock rising a thousand feet from the sea. At the very beginning the reader's interest is aroused by the imagined dangers that lie in wait for the hero. Nothing could be more splendidly absorbing than the incidents that follow: the landing of Wheatley and his friends on the island, their imprisonment at the inn, their escape to the house at the top of the rock, the siege of the house, the sally and the capture of the Princess Phroso, the finding of the secret door, the passage through the rocky headland to the seashore, the fight in the cave; and so one might go on enumerating incident after incident until with a burst of daring and diplomacy the whole situation is cleared up and a happy conclusion reached.

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### THE WRITING OF "THE GATES AJAR"

Miss Phelps devotes two chapters to "The Gates Ajar": its production, publication, its effect, and the correspondence and the acquaintanceship which it brought her.

The articles will touch also upon her later books, her personal interests and spiritual and intellectual sympathies, and upon the picturesque and dramatic life of the fisher-folk of Gloucester, where Miss Phelps has for many years spent her summers. Out of her knowledge of this life have grown several of her most powerful books, including "A Singular Life," which has just been issued in volume form. Without dealing in any intimate manner with the events of her own life, with a reserve manifest everywhere, these papers nevertheless have their crowning value in the unconscious portrayal of the personality and character of the writer.



ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

### REMINISCENCES OF GREAT AUTHORS

Miss Phelps has had many friends among literary people; and

several chapters contain delightful reminiscences of James T. Fields, Emerson, Dr. Holmes, Celia Thaxter, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and other members of that gifted group of novelists, poets, and essayists who lived in and near Boston twenty-five years ago.



BRET HARTE

The papers by Miss Phelps will be well illustrated with scenes of her early life in Andover, and with portraits of her parents and of herself never before printed. There will also be portraits of the distinguished people whom she has known, pictures of her home in Gloucester and its surroundings, and other illustrations.

### STORIES BY ANTHONY HOPE

The series of stories dealing with the adventures of Osra the Princess of Zenda will be continued through several numbers of the magazine, and there will be other short stories by Anthony Hope.

### BRET HARTE

now lives in London, but he has an inexhaustible source of material for stories of American Western life from his own recollections, and he will draw upon this material for stories to be published during the year in McClure's MAGAZINE.

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## RUDYARD KIPLING

Mr. Kipling, having finished the Jungle Stories, seems now to be writing stories of ships and stories of the Arctic regions. Several tales by Mr. Kipling will appear during the year.



RUDYARD KIPLING

## IAN MACLAREN

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," Maclaren's first book, has had a larger sale in England and America than any book of stories published in the past ten years. Over 100,000 copies have been sold. Maclaren takes his place beside Barrie as one of the great story writers of Scottish life. Several of his short stories will be printed in McClure's.

## ROBERT BARR

Mr. Barr first won popularity through his "Luke Sharp" sketches, which appeared originally in *The Detroit Free Press* and were widely copied in other newspapers. It is only of late years that he has been writing over his own name. Conan Doyle ranks Mr. Barr among the six best short story writers of the world. He has just completed a number of stories, the last he will write for many months, as his time will be devoted to a long novel.

## SIX SHORT STORIES BY OCTAVE THANET

Octave Thanet writes of Western and Southwestern life from full personal knowledge, for her home is in Iowa and she usually spends her winters in Arkansas, where she has a plantation. She will contribute a series of six stories during the year.

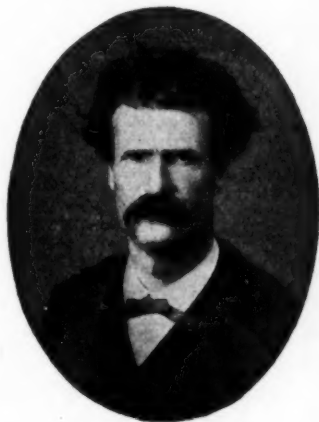
*Short stories will also be furnished by S. R. Crockett, Gilbert Parker, Stanley J. Weyman, and others.*



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MARK TWAIN IN 1868  
Taken at Constantinople, while on the  
tour described in "Innocents Abroad"

## PORTRAITS OF MARK TWAIN

including an early portrait made in Hannibal, Mo., where Mark Twain spent his boyhood, photographs taken in San Francisco, with other and later portraits.

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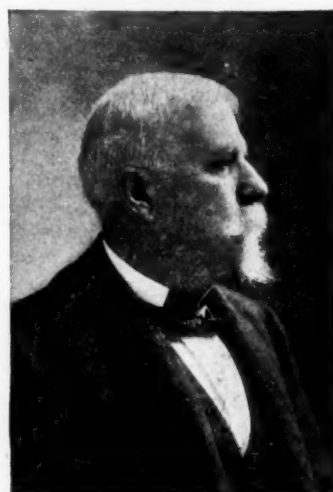
FOR forty years Mr. Halstead has been a prominent figure in American journalism. He is one of those important editors who are on terms of intimacy with great public men,—who are themselves great public men. He has taken part in great political incidents. In papers contributed to **McCLURE'S MAGAZINE** he will draw upon his fund of personal reminiscences, and will also use many unpublished letters that throw light upon political history of the past ten years. The first article is entitled

**THE DEFEAT OF BLAINE FOR THE  
PRESIDENCY**

It gives an entirely new view of Blaine's candidacy in 1884; it reproduces conversations with Mr. Blaine, and there is included in it an unpublished letter of Blaine written after the election was decided, that is of almost sensational interest. The second article is entitled

**THE TRAGEDY OF GARFIELD'S  
ADMINISTRATION**

and from an inside standpoint it describes the nomination of Garfield, showing the workings of the wires at the convention. It touches upon the Conkling episode and other vexed questions of the time, concluding with a description of the assassination and death of Garfield. This article has peculiar value in view of the interest excited by the Hon. John Sherman's book of memoirs.



MURAT HALSTEAD  
(Photo by Davis & Sanford)

**CHARACTER SKETCHES OF  
DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE**

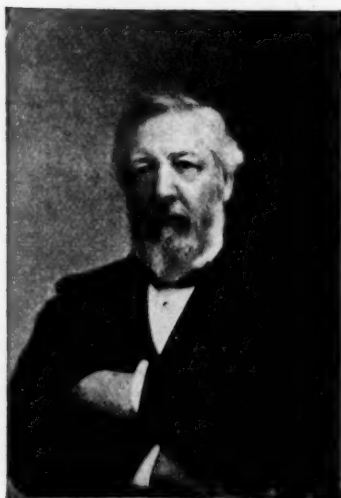
In the field of personal articles **McCLURE'S MAGAZINE** has made a distinct success, and in almost every number the reader will find some interesting and notable character of our time authoritatively depicted and with plentiful illustrations.

**HALL CAINE**

In the present number there is an article by R. H. Sherard, in which Mr. Caine tells something about his life, his methods of work, his early literary struggles, and his aims in writing fiction.

**MAX NORDAU**

the famous author of "Degeneration"; an interview which is largely autobiographical, describing his studies, his early work, his scientific purpose and experiences, his views, plainly and directly in conversation with the writer of the article.



JAMES G. BLAINE

*Articles will also appear concerning Anthony Hope, Alma-Tadema, and others.*

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## A CENTURY OF PAINTING

By WILL H. LOW



MR. LOW began his art education abroad in 1873, and remained in Europe five years. He has been abroad many times since, and he has studied foreign art thoroughly in most of the important public and private galleries. Equipped with this fund of knowledge, Mr. Low went to Europe last June, and for some months devoted himself to selecting the most important and interesting of the great modern paintings of Great Britain and the Continent, for reproduction in McCLURE'S MAGAZINE. He has secured photographs of the chosen pictures, photographs taken directly from the paintings themselves under the most favorable circumstances. They will be carefully engraved and printed in the magazine, and in these pictures the reader will have the most direct, most accurate reproductions of the great paintings that can possibly be secured. Every European country will be represented in this series of pictures, and the best American paintings of every decade will be reproduced. Mr. Low will furnish a series of articles in which he will tell about the painters, the art movements of the century, the origin of great pictures, with anecdotes of their history,—in short, this series of papers with the illustrations will furnish a splendid text-book of the history of painting in the nineteenth century, presented in its most popular and most attractive form.



WILL H. LOW



"LA CRUCHE CASSÉE," BY GERUZE (1725-1805)

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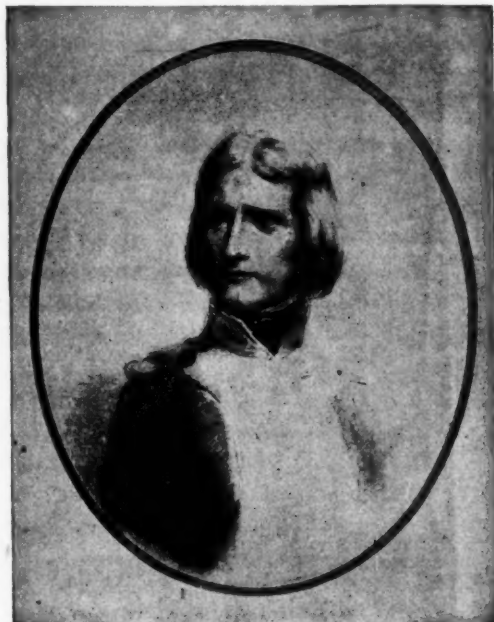
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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S "POPULAR LOAN."

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the new issue of \$100,000,000 in 4-per-cent. Government bonds aggregated nearly six times the amount of the loan. Over 4,600 separate bids were opened at the Treasury Department February 5. The prices offered ranged from about 105 to 120, two thirds of the issue being subscribed for at about 111, or on a basis of  $3\frac{7}{8}$  per cent. interest. A syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Company, National City Bank, Harvey Fisk & Son of New York, and the Deutsche National Bank of Berlin, made a bid for the whole amount at 110.68, and are awarded about one third of the bonds at that figure, which is on a basis of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. A syndicate headed by Mr. Morgan, in February of last year, under private contract, paid only a fraction over 104 ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. basis) for an issue of the same kind of bonds issued for the same purposes, and the two issues of 1894 were disposed of, one on a basis of 3 per cent. and the other on a basis of a fraction less than 3 per cent. Bids for the new loan were received from banks, financial institutions, and individuals in every section of the country, very few of them under 110. The overwhelming success of the loan in the absence of a private contract is the chief feature dwelt upon in the press. The President and Secretary Carlisle have expressed their gratification through the press at the surprising response from the people. The President takes occasion, however, to justify the contract sale of last February on the ground of the imperative necessity of quick action in a crisis. Secretary Carlisle believes the success of the loan will restore confidence and overcome any mischief from free-silver agitation.

**The Victory of Publicity Over Secrecy.**—"The World may be pardoned the satisfaction which it feels over the complete vindication of its course in this matter. It denounced the secret sale of the \$62,000,000 to a syndicate a year ago at  $104\frac{1}{2}$  as a wanton and wicked sacrifice of the public credit. It challenged the obvious purpose of the Administration to make the sale of not \$100,-

000,000 merely, but \$200,000,000, upon 'about the same terms' now. It demanded a public sale, and predicted and pointed the way to success in a manner that aroused the country, caught the attention of the Senate, and broke up the Administration's bargain with the syndicate.

"The organizer of the syndicate yesterday bid over \$6,000,000 more for \$100,000,000 of bonds than he had negotiated to get them for in December! This measures but a part of the saving to the people, as many of the bids were higher than Mr. Morgan's. Yet this immediate saving, great as it is, is vastly less than the moral gain in the victory of publicity over secrecy and the triumph of patriotism over selfishness."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

**A Scheme of Plunder.**—"The bond sale increases to \$262,000,000 the new debt imposed upon the American people by Grover Cleveland, within a period of not quite three years. Not one dollar of new indebtedness was necessary. Had he let the McKinley tariff alone, and had his Secretary pursued with note redemption (as the law permits him to do) the policy safely followed by the Bank of France, there would have been no additions to the nation's obligations. Nearly three hundred million dollars' worth of the property of American wealth-producers (without counting interest) has been confiscated by Mr. Cleveland in his effort to uphold British free trade and British gold monometalism. Every bond is an order for the property of some individual taxpayer. Every dollar of the scandalous profit paid to the syndicate last year is filched from the wallet of some American who sweated to earn it.

"Such a scheme of plunder has not been conceived in ancient or modern times. The wild rapaciousness of the Huns and the Goths was but as the frolicsome gamboling of a little child compared with the tremendous freebooting and grand larceny organized and conducted by the leader of the Democratic Party."—*The Manufacturer*, Philadelphia.

**A Vote for a Gold Basis.**—"The people have practically voted for a gold basis, and, as evidence of their earnestness, responded to the request of the regularly constituted authorities with such alacrity as to confound all hair-splitting silver sophists. There is no room for a silver party in this country after such a demonstration. Congressmen who have made haste to declare or apologize for free silver must take a new political reckoning, if they don't desire to be left one side by this great and emphatic testimony of the strength and soundness of the average American opinion on the subject of a gold foundation for our currency. Our people will not permit silver monometalism under any political or other pretence."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

**Enormous Strength of National Credit.**—"The demonstration of the enormous strength of the nation's credit is all the more



UNCLE SAM:—"Well, I'm not so poor, after all."

—*Evening Telegram*, New York.

impressive, and will have all the more influence throughout the world, because of the recent excitement regarding foreign questions which are not yet settled. If any foreign power has been tempted to believe, by the conduct of the President in consenting to demands of international bankers, that the Republic could not command resources from its own people, or that the scare about silver which the President has been fostering for more than a year had broken public confidence, the answer of the people yesterday will show them that in any good cause the nation is ready to place at the disposal of the Government money enough for any emergency."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

**People Who Will Vote as They Pay.**—"Politicians of each party have been making their petty calculations as to how far it would be safe or profitable to go in their concessions to the schemers or fanatics who are still clamoring for free silver. Let them take warning by the figures of the bids opened in the Treasury Department yesterday. During the Civil War the Union leaders rested with proud confidence on the belief that their soldiers represented the people who would 'vote as they fought.' The leaders in the cause of the national honor may have the same confidence that the bankers and business men who yesterday offered hundreds of millions of gold to the Treasury also represent the people who will vote as they pay."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

**Improves the Business Situation.**—"The result is gratifying in many ways, but chiefly in the confidence it shows, on the part of banks, bankers, and the people, not only in the disposition but also in the ability of the Government to maintain the present standard of value. . . . The success of the Government thus far in maintaining gold payments, the obvious weakening of the free-silver agitation in Congress and out of it, and the very material improvement in the business situation during the past twelve months explain why the Government is able to borrow now on better terms than a year ago."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

**Shallow Preaching about Injurious Demands for Free Silver.**—"The Senate the other day passed a free-coinage bill and killed a bond bill. It has now in hand the execution of a tariff bill and the substitution therefor of another free-coinage measure. It has notified the world that it stands for free coinage, and the whole of the West and South has freely given support to the position. There is less doubt than ever that a very large proportion of the people of the United States will insist upon free coinage.

"Yet what do we find? Yesterday bids for \$100,000,000 of coin bonds, not gold bonds, but bonds payable in either gold or silver, were opened. The subscriptions amounted to five and a half times the issue, and the bonds will be sold for prices ranging from 111 to 115. Mr. Morgan, one of the most eminent calamity howlers, who wanted to make a deal for this issue at the same price as he paid for the last one, comes to the front with a bid for the entire lot at 110.6877, or \$6,000,000 more than he would have the country believe the bonds worth a couple of weeks ago.

"The financial pack that has been crying down the credit of the country should learn something from this bond issue. Since the owners of hundreds of millions are willing to pay their money for Government securities, let us have no more of the shallow preaching about the demand for free coinage injuring the credit of the country."—*The News (Pop.)*, Denver, Col.

**The Lawful Standard of Redemption to be Maintained.**—"Calamity howlers are refuted, if not silenced, by the superabundant means offered by the country to the Government. Yesterday's bond sale shows that there is gold in the United States. It shows what is better—that there are plenty of resources and plenty of credit to get gold for any distinctly felt need. . . .

"Since, also, the lack of confidence was due largely to doubt of the Government's redemption of legal-tender liabilities, the faith now shown by owners and managers of home capital will establish the belief that, whatever the standard of redemption is stated by law to be, that standard will be maintained."—*The Republic (Dem.)*, St. Louis.

**Not an Unqualified Success.**—"With people eager to lend the Government more than five and a half times the amount it asks for, it ought to be possible to borrow very cheaply. But the Government is not going to hire money at a cheap price. The rate to be paid for the loan is, comparatively speaking, a high

one. It will be, apparently, almost  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. But British consols now yield the purchaser only a trifle more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The United States ought to be able to borrow on at least as favorable terms as Great Britain. Indeed, considering the remarkable readiness of people to buy our Government securities, we ought to be able to borrow at not more than 2 per cent. Even at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. these new bonds would have brought 130.87, and no doubt they would have all been subscribed for at somewhere near that figure had Congress only authorized the use of the word 'gold' in them instead of 'coin.'

"Our Government will never put out a bond issue that can be spoken of as a 'success' without qualification until it can borrow money at less than 3 per cent. in any quantity desired. But it will never be able to do that until there is a change of rulers at Washington."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

**Gold Value, Not Gold Metal, the Essential Thing.**—"This bond issue, however, ought to show the people the kind of currency reform which is needed. The \$550,000,000 which has been offered for bonds may not represent gold actually in the possession of the bidders, but it represents property based on gold values and every bit as good as gold, provided the law furnished some means of converting it. At present it can be converted only through the relatively small amount of the metal gold existing in this country, if greenback conversion is barred. That gold must all be paid into the Treasury and drawn out again and paid in again perhaps two or three times in order that the Government may receive a gold representative of property values now offered it. Does not the system seem ridiculous? If the laws permitted, this \$550,000,000 of property could just as well be converted into gold values of other tangible substances besides the metal gold, and the same result would be obtained. The great truth to be enforced is that a gold basis does not require the actual use of the gold metal in all cases of conversion, but simply gold values, which may be given as well in the silver metal or any other tangible substance. By relying on the small, uncertain amount of the gold metal in existence, the gold basis of our monetary system can be maintained only at great expense. By adopting the simple business-like principle that gold value, not the gold metal, is the essential thing, the system will maintain itself."—*The Express (Rep.)*, Buffalo.

"Advocates of the popular loan scheme will, of course, claim this as a great triumph, and will insist that the 'Rothschilds' have been prevented by it from practising extortion upon the Government. It remains true, however, that the Government received the cordial support and encouragement of the great capitalists of this country, and that it is doubtful whether without their patriotic efforts to sustain the Government by creating a demand for the bonds the loan could have been effected."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston, S. C.

"The United States has never failed to pay its obligations in full, and it never will fail to do so. It will not pay back inferior money for good, and the magnificent success of the sale will impress this truth upon Europe and eventually upon those of our citizens who are wallowing in cheap-money heresies."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville, Ky.

"During the former Administration of President Cleveland the United States was glad to buy 4-per-cent. bonds at a premium of from 25 to 27 per cent. Now we are flattering ourselves because we are able to sell them for about 11-per-cent. premium. There does not seem to be any occasion for congratulation just yet!"—*The Standard*, Boston.

"No doubt this selling of bonds to maintain the gold reserve is great financiering, but it recalls the fact that when Pantagruel visited Queen Whims's court he there saw men who milked the goats, and saved their milk in a sieve; and much they got by it."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Salt Lake Utah.

"But even if the Government has not received what it might, it has at least demonstrated that it is under no necessity to get on its knees to money-brokers and take whatever terms they propose. It can well afford to lose a few millions to show that fact."—*The Post (Rep.)*, Hartford, Conn.

"We are very glad that these bids were not a test of patriotism, that they were made in the course of business simply, for otherwise the testimony which they bear to the credit of the country would not be so valuable."—*The Times (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.



## AN INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION AT HOME.

THE treatment of the so-called Indian question in the United States at the present time is a somewhat curious comment on the disposition in the American press to criticize the outnumbering process by which foreign residents in the Transvaal, South Africa, expect to supplant the less progressive Boers, and also on the fault-finding with the alleged dictum that territory claimed by Venezuela in South America is British territory if Englishmen have settled there for an indefinite length of time. The Philadelphia *Ledger* states "the awkward question of an international nature" that has arisen among us as follows:

"That independent State within the United States, the Cherokee Nation, has decided that it has too many imported citizens and wishes to expel the surplus. The intruders, however, refuse to go, and claim a right to remain. The Secretary of the Interior finds himself unable to deal with so complicated a question, and has asked Congress to provide some method by which the decision of the Cherokee Nation may be reviewed. Perhaps, however, the best plan would be to ascertain what the treaty rights and obligations of the Indian community are, and enforce them strictly. In that way, probably, the most trouble would be avoided."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* calls attention to a bill pending in both Houses of Congress for the creation of the "Territory of Indianola," out of the "Indian Territory," and to the fact that several Indian chiefs are protesting at Washington against interference by the United States. We quote the *Inter Ocean* further:

"Studying the history of the treaties entered into with these 'nations,' one might jump to the conclusion that our Government has but one thing to do—honestly to stand by the letter of its treaty pledges; but looking at the facts in the case as they now exist it is seen to be a simple impossibility to fulfil those pledges."

"The Indian Territory comprises 21,000 square miles. In all the Five Nations there are about 50,000 Indians and 300,000 white people. Among the white people are 30,000 children of school age, and not a public school in the Territory is open to them."

"The recent report of the Dawes committee [to the Secretary of the Interior], made after most careful investigations on the ground, makes it plain beyond all cavil that the present situation is so anomalous and absurd as to be intolerable. At this date, so changed have become the circumstances, to fulfil the original and real intent of the treaties it is necessary to disregard certain of the literal terms of those agreements. . . .

"They have churches and schools, and a kind of judiciary. But the government and the ownership of land are still tribal, and there is going on there an extensive experiment of bald socialism. The effect is just what might be expected. The Indian Territory has become a paradise for a few greedy, crafty tribal bosses, who manipulate everything, and who manage most things with a single view to their own selfish advantage. The vast majority of the full-blood Indians are left in poverty, ignorance, and shiftlessness. Altho 300,000 white people have been allowed to come in, no white man is allowed to own a foot of land. Lands are rented to white men, and the rentals go chiefly into the pockets of the chiefs and other bosses, and so the Dawes committee testifies to the unspeakable demoralization of the common run of Indians, who get from the per capita distribution of money just enough to degrade their manhood and foster their vices."

"The reasons for the original treaties having ceased to exist, it would seem to be plain that in justice to the Indians themselves, as also to the six times their number of white people whom they have allowed to come among them, on common grounds of humanity and a pure republican form of government, there ought to be effected a thorough reorganization of the whole political system in consonance with the fundamental laws and institutions of the rest of the country. And the sooner this is done the better it will be for all parties concerned."

A few journals have noted with disfavor the probability of legislation during the present session of Congress for the purpose of changing the system of land tenure in common to that of allotment in severalty, in the Territory. The bills already passed giv-

ing railroads rights of way in the Territory constitute another feature of the situation. But the most vigorous presentation of the Indians' side of the case has been given by Julian Ralph in a recent number of *Harper's Weekly*. He says, in part:

"For two years a United States court of inquiry, called the Dawes Commission, has been spending a large part of the time in the Indian Territory, looking into the conditions that obtain there. From the very outset it has been one-sided, of one mind, bent upon the absorption of the red men's property by the whites. It has exploited the arguments of those who desire the change, regardless of our treaty obligations, and it has aspersed the motives and testimony of those who are jealous of our national honor as those of men who are profiting improperly by present conditions. . . . I traveled through the nations of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks; and with regard to the Seminoles, learned all that I needed to know in their favor (I mean in favor of honest dealing by the United States) from their enemies. I found railroads running through four of the five nations, and white men's towns strung all along the railroads, so that in order to see the Indians I was obliged to go to their capitals and into the outlying country. I realized that the ordinary tourist would see no more signs of the existence of the Indian governments where the railways run than if he were traveling in Kansas or Texas. But I also saw that the railway strips were the resort of a cloud of cheap politicians, boomers, adventurers, and human vultures of many sorts, unitedly bent upon wresting the land of the nations from its red owners. It was plain that, being left unprotected, unguided, and unwatched, these red men, of the mental calibre of children and the imprudent nature of savages, had allowed white men to enter their counties, thinking to make money out of them, and be enabled to live at leisure, until the whites are now so strong in numbers that they bolster one another in the belief that they can not be ousted, that their slender tenure is a vested right, and that an injustice is being done to them by the further continuance of the Indian proprietorship of the rich lands they see all around them. It is in this spirit that the documents of the Dawes Commission are all written. . . . [The Commission, Henry L. Dawes, chairman, recommends the organization of a territorial government and the extension of United States courts into the Territory.—Ed. LITERARY DIGEST.]

"The situation is unique. Perhaps the whole history of the world fails to offer a parallel case. The nations are foreign powers and yet wards, and our people are aliens in the Territory. The trouble that gives rise to the present legislative projects is all due to the invasion of those lands by white men, who have forced themselves into the Territory uninvited, and who now refuse to go, or to discuss any proposition that includes that alternative. They have flowed over from our States, and from being intruders at first have next called themselves non-citizens, and now clamor to be admitted as the people of a State, regardless of the wishes of the real owners, the Indians. Their leaders behave like road-agents who 'have held up' five nations; like railway-wreckers who have spiked a switch and are waiting for the train to plunge to destruction. They have absolutely no legal rights there, no matter what wealth they have created, extorted, or invested there. The Indians look on helpless, ignorant, and alarmed. They can only take from their capitols the parchment treaties made with us, and say: 'These are your promises. We rely upon them, and upon your honor and Christianity and pity for a weaker people.' The white intruders pooh-pooh the treaties. They say that treaties expire when they are no longer mutually satisfactory, and that one generation can not bind a succeeding generation to anything. For the fact that we bought great Eastern States of the Indians, and paid for them with a millionth part of their value in this Territory, the white trespassers care nothing."

"If the Dawes Commission humanely and decently proposed to drive out the white intruders and allot the land among the red men, forbidding them to sell or lease to white men, and excluding white men from the Territory in future, the clamorers for allotment all over the Union would instantly lose interest in the subject. No matter what they say now in favor of a division of the soil among the red men, the whole truth is that they expect the allotment to result in white ownership and the pauperization of the Indian. They know that in a few years we would have a wrecked, degraded, beggar army of red men on our hands, and a new 'Indian question.'"



**EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S WITHDRAWAL.**

**E**X-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON has formally declined to be a candidate at the Republican national convention. In a letter written, February 3, to Chairman Gowdy of the Republican State committee of Indiana, Mr. Harrison says: "There never has been an hour since I left the White House that I have felt a wish to return to it. . . . The Republican Party has twice in national convention given me its indorsement, and that is enough. I think the voters of our party are now entitled to have a new name. . . . I can not consent that my name be presented to or be used in the St. Louis convention, and must kindly ask my friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression on the subject."

The majority of party journals accept the declination as final, altho conservative Republican papers like the *Philadelphia Ledger* and *Hartford Courant* assert that conditions may arise at the St. Louis convention under which he could not refuse a call from the party. The declination has called forth many press tributes to Mr. Harrison and his Administration. It does not appear from press comments that Mr. Harrison's withdrawal counts definitely in the interest of any of the prominent candidates.

**Another Contest Appeared Unseemly.**—"The announcement of General Harrison to the effect that he will not permit his name to be used in the St. Louis convention is no surprise to the men who have always been in his confidence. They knew that, sooner or later, he would make such an announcement. He has invariably declined the many offers he has had of the services of friends in all parts of the country to promote his nomination. If the public generally has been led to believe otherwise it is because people have allowed themselves to be deceived by the gossip and predictions of irresponsible persons and newspapers. To General Harrison it has appeared unseemly that he should permit his friends to go into a contest for a nomination which he has twice had, and for a position which he has once filled. And, beyond this, General Harrison is averse to taking upon himself the responsibilities and burdens of the Presidency again. If he had been continued a second term without a break it would have been different. Whatever words *The Journal* may utter in praise of the character, the ability, and the patriotism of General Harrison can, at best, be but an echo of the sentiment of the mass of Republican voters and many who do not call themselves Republicans."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Indianapolis, Ind.

**The Decision Regretted.**—"The resolutions adopted by the Republican State central committee have led him to speak. And now that he has spoken, all doubt of his position for the future is solved. It is hardly necessary to look for motives. They are probably both personal and political. . . . The great mass of the party and large numbers of the opposing party will profoundly regret Mr. Harrison's decision. There can be almost no doubt that the man nominated at St. Louis will be the next President of the United States. We believe that the country at large has much greater confidence in Mr. Harrison's sanity and breadth of view, in his soundness of judgment in his executive capacity, in his sturdy allegiance to duty as he understands his duty, than it has in any other man likely to secure the nomination. Not only has the country this greater confidence, but it has abundant reason therefor."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

**One Less Candidate.**—"It is of interest to note that each of the other candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination expects to profit by the announcement of General Harrison. Governor McKinley's friends are greatly encouraged and declare that nothing more encouraging could have happened; Mr. Allison's spokesmen insist that now they have Indiana in fee simple; Governor Morton's supporters allege, with charming candor, that the withdrawal of General Harrison's name was 'in the interest of Mr. Morton's candidacy,' and if Mr. Reed had not retired when the news came to Washington he probably would have expressed confidence that he would be the ex-President's residuary legatee. Upon the whole, Mr. Harrison's letter can not be said to clear the atmosphere, except in that it leaves one less candidate."—*The Despatch (Ind.)*, Columbus, Ohio.

**Honor to Him for His Patriotism.**—"The return of Cleveland to the White House, after he had been in and out of it, greedy for a third term and scheming to overthrow the unwritten law against it, was a most vicious precedent. The group of third-termers, like Secretary Morton and Ambassador Bayard, right in the very heart of the Democracy, the traditional defense of the American idea, are its first fruits; and the season of harvest is not yet over. All honor to Benjamin Harrison for resolutely refusing by any act of his to make that precedent stronger and more dangerous. All honor to him for standing, like a true patriot, by a vital principle of American politics at a time when unholy ambition and self-seeking sycophancy are bringing men forward to deny it and to threaten it with obliteration."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

**A Wild Rush of Settlers.**—"General Harrison has many friends among Republicans who will regret his determination. The Indianians will feel lost without a 'favorite son.' They deplore his action, which is received, however, with great enthusiasm by those eminent Republicans who are in search of the nomination and by their friends. They think more highly of him than they ever did before. Whenever some public lands are thrown open there is a wild rush of settlers. There will be a similar frenzied dash into Indiana, now that there is a chance to preempt its delegates. There are thirty votes to be scuffled for. How will they be divided?"—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Chicago.

**Gravitation to Allison.**—"The one man to whom all lines of retreat lead from the camps of rivals is Senator Allison, of Iowa. He is sound, conservative, safe, and more free from complications than any other who has served for the period of nearly a generation in the national councils. He makes few enemies, not because he is cowardly but because he is ever discreet, and he makes many friends because he is faithful to himself and to all his obligations, while he is one of the most genial and trusted of our public men. We believe that Harrison's retirement will benefit him more than any other candidate, and that in the end, as the friends of McKinley or Reed appreciate that their man is without hope, they will logically gravitate to Allison. He is unquestionably the most promising of all the Republican candidates to-day."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Phila.

**Adding to the Strength of McKinley.**—"That the withdrawal of the Hoosier statesman adds to the strength of McKinley will scarcely be disputed. It gives to Ohio's favorite son a decided lead in the race for the Presidential nomination, and those who may have doubted his ability to win have little cause to doubt it now. Indiana's delegation may be placed to the credit of William McKinley, and with Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, and Wisconsin, not to mention the possibility of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, and the entire South in his favor, Ohio Republicans have every reason to feel particularly cheerful."—*The Commercial Gazette (Rep.)*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"General Harrison's withdrawal should help Governor Morton, but it is unlikely to do so, since Lauterbach & Company are apparently bent on making the Governor's nomination impossible by making it worthless to the party by their course on enforced consolidation. We, therefore, think that McKinley is likely to benefit by Harrison's retirement, in the Republican belief that he can be elected President without the vote of New York State at all."—*The Eagle (Dem.)*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Morton will hold New York at the outset. Davis will have Minnesota, and Senator Cullom, who has just announced himself as a candidate, will naturally expect to have his own State of Illinois. It seems impossible for a nomination to be made on an early ballot. The end will come after Cullom gives up and Davis makes up his mind that he can not be nominated, and Governor Morton is willing to retire. Then we shall have a battle royal between Reed, McKinley, and Allison."—*The Inquirer (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The chief effect of his withdrawal will be to release the Indiana delegation. He was not likely to have any delegates anywhere else. As Indiana has no more favorite sons, its delegates are likely to be scattered among other candidates, but who will get the majority of them is uncertain."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

THERE is one serious objection to recalling Ambassador Bayard. He might come home.—*The Journal*, Kansas City.

## TILLMANISM AS A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

COMMENTS on Senator Tillman's personality and his first utterances on the floor of the Senate of the United States have unusual significance, by reason of the fact that so many thoughtful journals regard what they are pleased to call "Tillmanism" as a sign of the times. Last week THE LITERARY DIGEST contained representative extracts from the speech, and comments from many Southern newspapers which were in the main denunciatory. We now give a number of remarkable comments from the East and West to supplement those of the South:

**The Causes of Tillmanism.**—"In spite of objections on the score of tone, temper, and manner, in spite of the coarseness and brutality of its attacks on the President and the ferocity of its final menace, its sentiments seem to have obtained a remarkably wide approval among the masses of the people even at the North. So long as the matter of the speech suits them they do not care much about the manner of it. Perhaps its very coarseness and fierceness may under the circumstances commend it.

"We say under the circumstances because so remarkable a phenomenon demands explanation. It is a real fact, not to be dismissed without notice but to be met honestly and boldly, and the explanation is not only easy, it is notorious. If there were no cause for Tillmanism there would be no Tillman. If the charges of the new Senator from South Carolina had no basis of truth they could do no harm. It is the element of truth in them which makes them noteworthy.

"It is unfortunately true that the relations between the Executive and Wall Street have been unduly close, that the Treasury has been managed in the interest of syndicates, that the enforcement of the anti-trust laws has been turned into a mockery, that the attempt to adjust taxation in proportion to wealth has been defeated by a majority decision of the Supreme Court, that the influence of plutocracy is manifest in the composition of the Senate, in the control of legislation, and in the organization of national parties, conventions, and campaigns.

"These are evils whose existence is patent. They are the notorious explanation of Tillmanism. So long as the causes exist we must expect the consequences. It is not the part of sense, or of courage either, to consider that such a phenomenon exists without cause."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

**Tillmanism in Editorials and Speeches.**—"Senator Tillman has been heard from and undoubtedly feels better. He seems to be a vigorous, coarse, earnest, ill-bred, sincere, ignorant, energetic, and vain person. Of course, he abused the President. All men of his type do that, and they have lately been joined by the *New York Evening Post* and the *New York World*, the *New York Herald*, and by a few professors in a few colleges as well as by several occupants of pulpits. The Senator is not to be congratulated upon his reinforcements, and his reinforcements are not to be congratulated upon him. He called the President 'a besotted ruffian.' The *New York Evening Post* has also lately called him a 'political anarchist,' and it added allusions to the 'political drunk' on which it said he has gone. The Senator characterized the President as a 'bull-headed tyrant,' but *The Evening Post* and the professors have lately characterized him as 'a criminal against civilization' and his action as 'the crime of the century against civilization.' The Senator called the President a 'self-idolatrous tyrant,' and *The Evening Post* lately called him a 'fool of violence' and referred to him as a man who would sacrifice his country, who had prejudged a case of international rights and made himself responsible for an eruption of barbarism. There are differences between *The Evening Post*, with its college professors, and Tillman. *The Post* and the professors call themselves educated men. . . . Tillmanism in editorials, whether in *The Post*, *The World*, *The Herald*, or other papers, and Tillmanism in speeches, whether by professors or by preachers, has no lasting and valuable quality in it, except to exhibit the authors."—*The Eagle (Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

**An Up-to-Date Product of the State.**—"Tho Tillman is in marked contrast with the majority of men who have represented South Carolina in the United States Senate, he is nevertheless a product of the State. The long rule of 'the first families' made Tillmanism or some similar form of reaction and demagoguery inevitable. The Hamptons and Butlers were as intolerant as Till-

man, as despotic in their ways and aims; but they had social polish, and tho they did not do much thinking, spoke with conventional regard for rhetoric and grammar. So long as the poor whites and the masses in South Carolina generally obeyed the behests of the classes, the Hampton oligarchy kept itself in power. Finally, when political human nature could endure the oligarchy no longer, came the revolt, and Tillman worked himself to the front and has ever since held the lead he then obtained. . . .

"Such a representative, with the glory of his constitution-making in the political enslavement of the blacks and the perpetual disfranchisement of the women of his State fresh upon him, is the outcome up to date of the eldest, most representative, and once proudest commonwealth of the South. The mills of the gods grind exceeding fine."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

**"The Chieftain of Anarchists."**—"Prohibitory tyranny and monetary depreciation are his two leading principles of statesmanship, the former for the State, the latter for the nation. He favors free silver with the pretense of relieving debtors, and with the purpose of sweeping away half the wealth of those whom he envies and hates. His arguments are calumnies and abuse of all who stand in the path of his unscrupulous ambition. His appeals are threats of the terrible consequences that will flow from the failure of his schemes of political and social regeneration. The speeches on the stump and in the constitutional convention of South Carolina were rehearsals for his recent diatribe in praise of anarchy in the Senate. But by this brutal speech he has distanced all competitors for the Populist nomination for the Presidency; and it would be well that the American people should learn through his candidacy how many among them there are who seek to solve political, social, and financial problems by violence and bloodshed."—*The Record (Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

**The Main Charges Are True.**—"But the main charges of the speech were true—that the President has taken the law into his own hands and plunged the country needlessly into debt in time of peace; his inconsistency in denouncing the tariff law which he now extols as the acme of economic wisdom; that his affiliations are with Wall Street and the foreign money-lender; that his friends have grown rich out of the necessities of the people. These charges are substantiated by current history. Everybody believes them to be true except those who are so fatuous that they would give credence to his own denial. It has been a long time since any President was arraigned so unsparingly, and in the main with such good grounds."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Kansas City, Mo.

**A Great Public Service Rendered to the Country.**—"The corrupting influence of official life in our national capital; the moneyed influence that infects it; the isolation of our chief national officials from the plain people; the adulation of sycophants who smile and crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning—all this tends to remove our chief officers further and ever further from the people until all too soon they forget their true relationship to the sovereigns of the country. Sometimes they fall unconsciously under the influence of the agents of special classes and their interests; and at other times, with a full sense of what they are doing they wickedly betray the people in order to become the friends of those who may reward them with the mammon of unrighteousness. In either event it is well that from the ranks of the people occasionally some one speaks out in clear, bold terms to arouse them from unconsciousness, if that be their condition, and the cause of their betrayal of the people; or to scorch and burn them with invective if knowingly they are untrue to the trust imposed in them. Senator Tillman has rendered a great public service to the country in taking to task the chief officials of the nation."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**An Immense Injury to the Cause of Silver.**—"Then, the great weak place in his speech is that, after all his protestations, he is a silver man solely on the ground that silver is now a depreciated money, and behind all that he has a belief that it would be just to demonetize and throw away both gold and silver, and give to the people unlimited promises to pay, to serve as money, which promises he would not expect to be ever kept; that is, he would have the nation do what Nasby, in burlesque, described, when at the Cross-roads they secured a printing-press and issued promises to pay without limit, and when they lost in gambling or in any wild speculation, they simply went back to the press and made



more money. His whole mind is vitiated, and his position is precisely that of a bull in a china-shop. Such a man is an immense injury to the cause of silver. The real friends of silver are the men who believe with the Constitution of the country that the money of our nation ought to be gold and silver, and that, with full recognition, silver would be as good as gold, and both would help make the primary money of the country, and that by the amount of the two in circulation among the people prices would be regulated. The real friends of silver have no thoughts in common with a man like Tillman, who is simply a destructionist, who likes silver not because he believes that with recognition it would be as good as gold, but because as things are fixed it is only half as good as gold. After all, it suits him only half as well as the issuing of paper-money would, which he can not see would be worth nothing except through the hope of redemption in either gold or silver."—*The Tribune (Ind. Rep.)*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**A New Alinement of Parties Assured.**—"One significance of Senator Tillman's speech is the indication that it gives of the drift of Southern sentiment. Evidently there will no longer be a 'Solid South.' The money question has cut like a two-edged sword, and Senator Tillman represents the sentiments and ideas of the men who have determined that under the alleged differences which divide the old parties, they will no longer be bound hand and foot by the gold conspirators. This means the revolt of the men who elected Cleveland as a Democrat, for they have discovered that on the money question there is no difference between him and the Republicans. It assures a new alinement of parties in which the monometalists will be on one side and bi-metalists on the other. . . . We are to be made to come to the British standard that gives to one a marble palace, while it grudgingly permits 10,000 to slave without hope from a cradle of rags in a filthy sweat-shop to the pauper's grave that gives them the welcome rest they never knew during their bleak, starved lives. The struggle for the new emancipation has indeed begun, and it is well that it should begin before despair shall have driven men to resort to the last desperate remedy that the brave prefer to slavery."—*The News (Pop.)*, Denver, Col.

**Will a Combination of Old-Party Elements Be Forced?**—"The serious side of Senator Tillman's attack upon President Cleveland is not his extravagant utterances. Their extravagance is the best refutation. What makes the attack worthy of consideration is that there are thousands of men of Tillman's mental calibre who believe what he says is true—believe every word of that distempered onslaught upon the man who, in history, will live as one of the foremost Americans of this country. They have burned their ships and acknowledge allegiance to no party. The question is, Are they numerous enough to force a combination of the sound elements of the two recognized parties? If they are, we may expect to see such a combination take place. Such a combination will naturally be under the name and style of the Democratic Party, and upon basic Democratic principles; and it will no doubt win, just as Jeffersonian Democracy won in 1814 and Jacksonian Democracy in 1836. Even so will Cleveland Democracy win in 1896."—*The Register (Dem.)*, Mobile, Ala.

**Making Votes for the Old-Line Democracy.**—"This man Tillman is not a representative Democrat nor even a representative Southerner. He rode into office in opposition to the old guard and the old decency of South Carolina. He arrayed around him all the discordant and Populistic elements of his State. He bullied and browbeat his way into office and he is keeping himself in the public eye by pandering still in his public utterances to all the Populistic and revolutionary elements in the country of which his special following at home are fair representatives. . . . The truth is, where such speeches by the Tillman-Populism school of politicians and adventurers gain a dozen votes for the disruptionist Democrats in certain quarters, they make thousands for the conservative, decent, old-line Democracy all over the South, West, and East."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Houston, Texas.

**Helping to Give Cleveland a Third Term.**—"Tillman may think he can arouse those who have had bad luck into a united effort to plunder those who have had success. We do not believe such a thing possible. But if he should succeed in organizing his army and making a communistic attack upon what the property-owning people have, he will find that the contest he has invited will be one very different from what he expected. Some of his

ragamuffins will hang upon the gallows, and some will enjoy the penitentiary, and the rest will be sent about their business, with the caution that they had better thereafter seek wealth by industry than by plunder. If anything could restore Mr. Cleveland to the confidence of the people, and give him a third term, it would be such attacks on him as Tillman's."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Richmond, Va.

"This gold-conspiracy talk is every bit as truly superstition as was the witchcraft delusion in early New England. The reason that delusion was so tenacious was that people knew there were witches, and knew who they were, without going through any of the ordinary processes of proof. The best plan for the Tillmans to adopt is to regard the conspiracy as self-evident; then the belief of their followers can never be troubled by such trifling considerations as the total absence of proof, and they can call the President and the bankers and the solid men of the country generally all the vile names they please with the same easy conscience with which the Salem people burned their witches."—*The News (Ind.)*, Baltimore, Md.

"Reformers such as Tillman are needed. Call them radicals if it be a better word, but they are needed, and the words of the Senator from South Carolina will be echoed in every corner of the land where there are men who still regard right and justice more than wealth, and whose devotion to their country is not for what they can make out of it in the way of gain, but because they love it and revere its institutions. More than half the Senators who listened to Senator Tillman's speech agreed with him in what he said, but hardly one of them would have dared to take so bold a stand. He has set them an example which they should follow."—*The Republican (Rep.)*, Denver, Col.

"There are men as corrupt as he there [in the Senate], men as unscrupulous, perhaps, but they at least veneer their vice with the demeanor and language of gentlemen. This fellow brings to the Senate the unsavory record he made in his State a character tattooed with dishonesty; and adds to this the manners of the plantation overseer in the days of slavery."—*The Globe (Ind. Dem.)*, St. Paul.

"There are certain decencies and amenities of debate which must usually be observed. And Tillman's grim humor and ghoulish antics are perhaps too dramatic for the respectable calmness expected in the Senate. But times come, crises arise, when conventionalities are a sham and a mockery, and a freedom of speech that is startling becomes imperative."—*The Times (Rep.)*, Leavenworth, Kans.

"After dismissing all rhetorical flourish, the people would like to have an answer to the serious charges made, and to that portion of the Senator's argument which comes within the limit of legitimate criticism."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Were Tillman to be taken in earnest he ought to be hanged. Being, as South Carolina statesmen now are, an example of the freak in politics, he is to be laughed at."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

**"Silver-Bugism" as Bad as "Gold-Bugism."**—"The toilers are starving because the land and the machine which they need to work with are held by private hands who stole them both. Does Tillman propose to restore these to the workers? No! All he wants is free silver at the rate of 16 to 1. In other words, all he is after is a law by which the middle class, as inveterate a spoiler of the workers as the gold-bugs, may be given a chance to cheat those who have exploited it!

"There are those whose slight knowledge of economics may render an easy prey to the freedom-promising free-coinage gospel. To argue with these and show them that free coinage is a fallacy which can at best redound only to the benefit of the small skimmers of labor and can in no way benefit the large majority of our people, the wage-earners, is often a difficult task. To these we say, turn from the economic question, and look at the acts of this leading advocate of free coinage; compare his protestations of love for the common people with his actions [regarding disfranchisement] in South Carolina; and, unless you are sots, realize the fact that the economics of those who seek to enslave the worker wherever they have a chance can not be the economics that will emancipate the wage-slaves; realize the fact that SILVER-BUGISM can have at heart the interests of the working class no more than its more successful brother in rascality—GOLD-BUGISM."—*The People (Socialist)*, New York.



## CUBAN RECOGNITION IN THE SENATE.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has taken the initiative in formal expression of American sympathy with Cubans. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, submitted a report dealing with the struggle in Cuba for rights of local self-government, in which it is suggested that the concession by Spain of complete sovereignty to the people would be welcomed by Congress, and it is further set forth that the island is universally regarded as a part of the continental system of America and so closely identified with the political and commercial welfare of our people that Congress can not be indifferent to the fact that civil war is flagrant among the people of Cuba. The resolutions first reported by the committee requested Spain to accord to the Cuban armies the rights of belligerents. For them, however, the following resolution was reported as a substitute last week:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territories of the United States.

Senator Cameron of the committee refused assent to this substitute on the ground of favoring a decided recognition of belligerency instead of a mere expression of opinion.

The press, as indicated in recent issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST, to a very large extent have been demanding the recognition of Cuban insurgents in one form or another for months. Captain-General Campos was recalled last month by the Spanish authorities. This recall of one of the ablest Spanish generals, who put down the Cuban rebellion of 1876-78, has been generally considered a confession of Spanish failure. Valeriano Weyler, who has been sent to succeed Campos, has been Governor of the Philippine Islands, and appears to be so dreaded as a master of severities that inhabitants are said to be leaving the island in large numbers. The Senate resolution is received with very general favor by the American press. The *Philadelphia Times* says: "While any action to be taken must be through the Executive, it is right that in a matter of such importance the attitude of the country should be determined by Congress, and this is one out of the many proposed resolutions that will meet with general commendation." The *Washington Star* points out that the declaration that the United States should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each the rights of belligerents is just what the Cuban junta in this country has been seeking. The *Star* expresses the opinion that "as far as Congress is concerned a more complete recognition of the belligerents could not be secured and the resolution, being concurrent, is in such form that it does not necessitate Executive action. It is a practical measure that should be passed by both Houses as soon as possible."



MAXIMO GOMEZ, CUBAN COMMANDER.

Spanish papers bitterly attack the resolution.

We quote American comments on proposed recognition as follows:

**Prerequisites to an Implied Recognition of Independence.**—"The prerequisites to such recognition as the Senate resolution

extends to the Cubans are plainly set forth in international law, and are accepted as essential to any implied recognition of independence to a would-be state. Such recognitions have not been granted, as a rule, until independence has actually been attained; and, we believe, never until the new political community has so far established its separate existence as to 'possess a fixed territory within which an organized Government rules in civilized fashion, commanding the obedience of its citizens and speaking with authority on their behalf in its dealings with other states' (Lawrence on International Law, page 88). Not even Senator Call will claim that the condition of things thus described exists in any part of Cuba over which roam the armies of Gomez and Maceo, and until he can claim this he is wasting time to urge the recognition of free Cuba. The most that the warmest friend of the insurgents can claim is that it is possible—maybe probable—that the insurgents will sooner or later establish an actual government in Cuba. We may earnestly hope that they will, and be ready to do what we can consistently with our international obligations to help along this consummation, but we have no business to say that this result has actually



ANTONIO MACEO, SECOND IN COMMAND OF CUBANS.

been accomplished, as the Senate resolution does."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

**Shall We Release Spain from Obligations?**

"All the writers on international law concur that when a nation recognizes the belligerency of a people in rebellion it does so simply in the protection of its own interests. That is what England and France did with the Confederacy in 1861. They had to have somebody to look to and to hold to account for any outrages on their subjects or any depredations upon their property within the Confederate lines. We are in no such situation in respect to Cuba. For any wrong committed upon the persons or property of American citizens in any part of Cuba we can hold Spain to account. If we recognized any part of Cuba as in a condition of belligerency with Spain, we should thereby release Spain from her obligations. If Spain should accede to the 'good offices' which it is proposed to ask the President to employ 'in a friendly spirit,' Spain would gain her own release from all responsibility for the behavior of the insurgents, or for whatever might occur in the territory as to which she conceded that it was in a state not of riot but of war."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

**A Question of National Policy and Expediency.**—"The notion that in 1861 the United States was not able to 'account for any outrages to the subjects' of foreign powers living in the Southern States is preposterous. Spain recognized the Confederates with precipitate haste, not waiting, as we have, with honorable deliberation, and the 'interests' that Spain, England, and France sought to 'protect' were their interests in the dismemberment of a great rival. By according belligerent rights they were able to strengthen the arm of rebellion so materially that the chance of its success was made greatly increased. . . .

"The recognition of the Confederate States was a distinctly unfriendly act, a strategic move in the great contest of nations, taken in the hope that it would help to destroy a growing and rival power. In the present case there is no doubt that the interest to the United States is to see Spanish domination over islands of this continent 'cease and determine,' as the lawyers say. In their struggle for independence the Cuban patriots are fighting the great battle for the independence of this continent and upon legitimate grounds of national policy they deserve to receive every indulgence which we can accord them. . . . Hitherto our course has been directed by friendliness to Spain, but we have done enough for that power and now our action should be controlled by friendliness to Cuba."—*Army and Navy Journal*, New York.

### THE DEMAND FOR FREE SILVER BY THE SENATE.

NOT content with substituting a free-silver bill for the House bond bill, the silver men in control of the Senate have also secured from the Finance Committee a report in favor of substituting the same free-silver bill for the House revenue measure. The revenue or tariff bill proposes to restore for two years the duties on wool, woollens, and lumber to the extent of 60 per cent. of the duties levied under the McKinley act, and to make a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. on all other schedules of the Wilson-Gorman law now in force, except the sugar schedule. Like the Bond bill, it was passed by the House ostensibly in response to the President's special message on finance.

The report of the free-coinage substitute was made possible by the fact that Senator Jones (Pop.), of Nevada, voted with the Democratic members of the committee. Republican members, including Senator Wolcott (Free Silver), voted against the report. Since this vote was taken Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, has secured the signatures of sixteen Republican Senators (including Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Pritchard of North Carolina), to a declaration favoring a policy of bimetallism and protection.

Comments of the press proceed for the most part on the assumption that the President, Senate, and House are irreconcilably at cross purposes except perhaps on appropriation bills. The effect of the attitude of the silver Senators on party politics is rather solicitously discussed.

**The Man Will Count More than the Platform.**—"The situation [at the Capitol] will greatly complicate the campaign for the Presidential election, for which all parties are preparing. Congress has virtually decided to do nothing in response to President Cleveland's patriotic appeal for remedial legislation, but will refer the question back to the people, with whom it will be obscured by trimming politicians anxious to catch votes without regard to principles. There would be some satisfaction in resorting to a vote of the people if it could be separated from candidates and parties, but this is impossible. It is doubtful indeed whether the issue can be well defined by having a sound-money man on a sound-money platform pitted against a free-silver-coinage man on a free-silver platform. That would not suit the politicians, who would rather seek for candidates willing to subscribe to anything for the sake of office, or, if they should name candidates with pronounced views, would put them on platforms looking both ways for votes. The situation is not alarming, for the credit of the country will be maintained by President Cleveland until March 4, 1897, without regard to the action of the Senate. What shall become of it after that date will depend upon the kind of man, Republican or Democrat, who shall be elected to succeed President Cleveland. The man counts for more than the platform of his party, as everybody knows, and the country will need a strong man, with convictions of policy and duty, to deal with the Senate as it is at present constituted."—*The Ledger (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

**A Game of Political Strategy.**—"As it is purely a game of political strategy, the Democratic anti-silver Senators will be justified in voting against the substitution and then voting against free coinage. Or they may accomplish the same end by not voting. However, all that is in the future and is matter of very little importance, as Reed's popgun bill was never railroaded through the House with any thought that it should become a law. It was intended as a sharp political trick to help Reed's Presidential campaign, and in that light was indecent and odious as trifling with important business interests. These substitutions of free coinage for the bond bill in the first place, and now for the tariff humbug bill, directly result from what a leading Republican paper has called 'the dirty bargain,' made by Republican Senators with the Populists, by which the Republicans gathered the spoils and patronage of the organization of the Senate."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Democratic Silver Senators Can Retreat.**—"Whatever may be the facts as to the Democratic Party in relation to the silver question, the Republicans are confronting a similar situation or

worse. The Republican silver Senators are inveterate in their beliefs. They represent States, or rather mining-camps, in which the silver sentiment is inspired by a regard for property valuations. It is a matter of dollars and cents with the Republican silverites. The Democratic silverites do not represent any such constituencies. Every State represented by a Democratic silver Senator would be affected disastrously if free-silver coinage should be adopted. They can retreat from their positions. The Republican silver Senators can not retreat. Voters of all parties should understand that the campaign issues of 1896 are yet to be established. No party has victory absolutely within its reach. The Republicans especially will find greater difficulty than they ever before experienced in framing a platform that will secure the electoral vote of the East and the silver electoral vote of the far West."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

**Fasten Free Coinage and Protection Together.**—"Certainly the Republican majority ought to have sufficient intelligence and patriotism to pass the free-coinage bill exactly as it went through the Senate yesterday. There is no possibility of passing a bond bill similar to that rushed through the House in such mad haste at the beginning of the session, and it is also quite certain that the House tariff bill can not command a majority in the Senate if the free-coinage bill is not first passed by the House, because it will be the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every genuine bimetallist in the Senate and especially of all the Republican Senators from the silver States to fasten free coinage and protection together."—*The Republican (Rep.)*, Denver.

"As compared with the vote on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the silver men [on the first substitute] made a gain of eighteen out of a total of ninety Senators. This shows a change of nine—or ten per cent. of the Senate. A like change among the voters of the United States would show nearly three million more voters in favor of silver than could have been found two years ago. Under such circumstances there is no reason for hasty preparation for the funeral of the 'silver craze.'"—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, Jacksonville, Fla.

"The more clearly the real issue is defined the better the chance that it will be understood by the people, and that one or the other of the great parties, if not both, will be forced into an attitude of aggressive currency reform. That is the one great need of the hour. We must fight this matter out and settle it, and the sooner the better. Quibbling and compromise have cost far too much, and an unequivocal free-silver scheme is safer than any of these, for the reason that its danger is easily recognized and it is the more easily opposed."—*The Times (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

**The New Anthracite Coal-Trust.**—The presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying railroads have made an agreement, described in the press as "an agreement between gentlemen," to limit the output of the mines for about a year and to allot the production by percentages to the railroads concerned. Eleven railroad corporations with their subordinate coal companies absolutely control the output, and the agreement was entered into for the avowed purpose of bettering the conditions of the trade in which as competitors the lines claim to have lost money. A similar experiment under the leadership of A. A. McLeod, when president of the Reading system, failed; J. P. Morgan is said to be back of the Reading system in the present agreement. Sales agents of the coal companies have advanced wholesale prices 25 to 35 cents per ton and fixed the production for February at 4,500,000 tons. Newspapers are demanding a test application of the Sherman anti-trust law and State anti-trust laws in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, to this powerful trust. The contention in the coal trade is understood to be that there is no formal contract or combination to restrict competition, merely an attempt to regulate the supply with some reference to the actual needs of consumption. The *New York Journal*, *Press*, and *World* have been attacking the trust most vigorously. The *Journal* insists that the opportunity has come to test a provision of the Sherman law by seizing the coal declared, it alleges, to be illegal property of such a combination by the terms of the act.

The *Brooklyn Citizen* says: "The question is: How shall the general public be relieved from the burden of extortion which is the result of the amicable arrangement between the companies which flourish in a double capacity: first, as a railroad organization, and second, as a mining concern. They say that they do



not constitute a trust; but they make a combination which has the same purpose as a trust and which operates in precisely the same way. First, it puts an end to competition, and then it falls upon the consumer and extorts whatever price it can, the rule with it being, as with all monopolies, to stop in its outrageous demands only when it reaches the notch on the scale labeled 'all the public will stand.' . . . It seems to the public rather strange that the law can not intervene to prevent such combination, and to prevent the railroads which have a charter for railroad purposes only from engaging in the business of owning and operating mines, either in their own names or in those of dummies who represent them." Measures for investigating the trust are under discussion in both branches of the New York Legislature.

### CABINET SPEECHES ON ENGLAND'S POLICY.

**I**n advance of the opening of Parliament, February 12, when formal pronouncements of English policy are expected, recent speeches by Lord Salisbury and three members of his government—Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary; and Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer—touching on both the Venezuelan and the American question, have provoked discussion. The speech of Premier Salisbury was made the night after Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, had said to electors that Lord Salisbury had blundered in seeming to question the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Salisbury answered that altho the doctrine formed no part of international law, his despatch to Secretary Olney supported it as a rule of policy as strongly and distinctly as possible, "but in the form in which President Monroe himself understood it." This diplomatic phrase seems to have been widely interpreted in the American press as an expression probably intended to be conciliatory. Mr. Balfour, several days previously, spoke of the ties of kindred, and contended that England and America, if in alliance, could carry out the duties for the world which Providence had intrusted to them. Utterances by Mr. Chamberlain and Michael Hicks-Beach were phrased to indicate a friendly disposition toward a pacific settlement of differences. The press of both countries have been apparently less concerned with the expressions on the Venezuelan dispute than those about the Armenian question. Lord Salisbury denied that Great Britain was under treaty obligations to declare war against the Sultan. She lacked the power to occupy militarily Turkish provinces. Time must be given to the Sultan to enforce reforms he had promised. If Great Britain did not cooperate with the other powers, he said, she must act against them, which would lead to calamities far more awful than the Armenian massacres. The London *Times* (Conservative) terms these utterances "apologetic." The Liberal organs eagerly attack the Prime Minister's admissions as a weak point. American papers contain criticisms of tenor like that of the Providence *Journal*, which says:

"Abdul Hamid's letter to Lord Salisbury asking him to unsay what the Prime Minister put into his Mansion House speech was thought a curious communication, but His Mohammedan Majesty has had to live but a short time to see His Lordship make an equally surprising and unique movement on the same Armenian carpet. Lord Salisbury's statement that he was powerless to help the Armenians further has brought him a message from the Sultan thanking him for the announcement. Evidently this is, whether intended to be or not, the epitaph which will be placed on the Salisbury name in Armenian affairs."

**Quorum-Counting in the House of Representatives.**—"The House of Representatives has adopted a rule for counting a quorum which undoubtedly marks the end of the bitter controversy over Speaker Reed's innovation of quorum-counting in the 51st Congress. This settlement is the more significant because accomplished when Speaker Reed and his party have been returned to power. The new provision reads as follows:

"Whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question and a quorum is not present, and objection is made for that cause, unless the House shall ad-

journ there shall be a call of the House, and the sergeant-at-arms shall forthwith proceed to bring in absent members, and the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be considered as ordered. The clerk shall call the roll, and each member as he answers to his name may vote on the pending question, and, after the roll-call is completed, each member arrested shall be brought by the sergeant-at-arms before the House, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given opportunity to vote, and his vote shall be recorded. If those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear. And thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with.

"At any time after the roll-call has been completed the Speaker may entertain a motion to adjourn if seconded by a majority of those present, to be ascertained by actual count by the Speaker, and if the House adjourns all proceedings under this section shall be vacated. But this section of the rule shall not apply to the sessions of Friday night until further order by the House."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) says in part: "The rule that has just been adopted recognizes as fully as Mr. Reed did in his original endeavor that the Houses must be allowed to do business free from wanton interruptions and delays. It recognizes the sound principle that it is expedient to consider members to be present in theory when they are present in fact, whether or not they may choose to reveal their presence by answering to their names at roll-call. But it does not leave the determination of their 'presence' to the Speaker alone or to any other single person. . . . The new rule is almost exactly what was proposed several years before Reed's time by a Democrat, Mr. Tucker of Virginia. Mr. Reed and his party are to be credited with having given to this movement of reform in House procedure an impulse which could not be stopped till filibustering by breaking a quorum was made impossible. The Democrats, on the other hand, must be credited with making so strong a protest against the arbitrary and unfair method first tried by their opponents that they have at last forced the latter to abandon their early attempt and consent, even when they had the power to decide otherwise, to the adoption of a more equitable rule for accomplishing the same purpose. The new rule bids fair to work well in practise and to become a permanent part of the House code, being accepted without question by both minorities and majorities hereafter."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.



THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPHIC DISCOVERY.

By Prof. Röntgen's process we shall soon be able to verify the above surmises as to the contents of certain bodies.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"SHE has a heart of gold."  
 "That settles my chances then. Some Englishman will annex her sure."  
 —*The Enquirer, Cincinnati.*

THERE is nothing sublime about the Porte except its nerve.—*The Press, New York.*

IT is understood that our esteemed contemporary, *The Congressional Record*, has been forbidden to circulate in the Sultan's Empire.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE Republican Party will this year carry Kansas City, the State of Missouri, and the United States of America. This is official.—*The Journal, Kansas City, Mo.*

ONE of the latest plays given to the Paris stage is called "L'Insoluble Question." Fateful thought—can it be that this "badinage," as it is called, is founded on the silver question, or does it deal with tariff reform?—*The Transcript, Boston.*

IF the Cuban filibustering boat had been stronger, the story of its exploits might have been longer.—*The Herald, Boston.*

LORD SALISBURY'S policy in 1878 was "Peace with honor." In 1896 it is "Peace with horror."—*The Tribune, New York.*

**FIRST CITIZEN:** "Is it true that you said you didn't believe in the Monroe doctrine?"

Second Citizen: "Nonsense! Of course I believe in it. I only said that I don't know just what it is."—*Puck, New York.*



## LETTERS AND ART.

## "THE SORROWS OF SATAN."

MARIE CORELLI, who is said to be the favorite novelist of the Queen of England, and who has been mercilessly scored by the secular literary critics for the alleged blasphemous tone of her famous story, "Barabbas," has written a new novel which is generally regarded as a challenge to English criticism, in addition to being a fierce attack on the political, religious, and social tendencies of the age. The new work is called "The Sorrows of Satan, or the Strange Experience of one Geoffrey Tempest, Millionaire." It is not a "romance" in the ordinary sense, and the plot is fantastic and weird. The novel has a distinct purpose, and has been treated as a treatise in the guise of fiction. Below we refer to the critical estimates of the work. The story is as follows:

Geoffrey Tempest, a poor and struggling journalist whose literary genius is not appreciated by the sensational and venal press of the time, and who, in the author's language, is "cruelly, hideously poor, with a poverty that is graceless, sordid, and miserable," suddenly falls heir to an estate amounting to over five million pounds. A distant relative dies suddenly in South America and leaves him sole heir. The friendless literary hack becomes independent of publishers, editors, critics, and readers. He is overwhelmed by the contrast between his desperate past condition and his present position.

On the same day Geoffrey Tempest makes the acquaintance of a mysterious Prince, Lucio Rimáñez, who comes to him with a letter of introduction from a friend in Australia. The Prince is a great scholar, poet, and musician, and is a wanderer on the face of the earth, "certain troublous and overpowering circumstances having forced him into exile from his native province," which province remains unnamed till the end. He is very rich and is on an intimate footing with royalty everywhere. He offers to introduce Tempest into the best London society and promotes his literary interests in every possible way. They soon become fast friends. The following significant conversation occurs a day or two after their first meeting:

"I can take you into the best society, and introduce you to the prettiest women in Europe, as well as the most brilliant men. I know them all, and I believe I can be useful to you. But if there is the smallest aversion to me lurking in the depths of your nature!—here he paused—then resumed with extraordinary solemnity—'in God's name give it full way and let me go—because I swear to you in all sober earnest that I am not what I seem!'"

"Strongly impressed by his strange look and stranger manner, I hesitated one moment—and on that moment, had I but known it, hung my future. It was true—I had felt a passing shadow of distrust and repulsion for this fascinating yet cynical man, and he seemed to have guessed it. But now every suspicion of him vanished from my mind, and I clasped his hand with renewed heartiness.

"My dear fellow, your warning comes too late!" I said mirthfully—"Whatever you are, or whatever you choose to think you are, I find you most sympathetic to my disposition, and I consider myself most fortunate in knowing you. My old friend Carrington has indeed done me a good turn in bringing us together, and I assure you I shall be proud of your companionship. You seem to take a perverse delight in running yourself down!—but you know the old adage, 'the devil is not so black as he is painted?'"

"And that is true!" he murmured dreamily—"Poor devil!—His faults are no doubt much exaggerated by the clergy!"

Tempest is a materialist and atheist. The Prince professes to share the same views, and is cynical, caustic, and bitter in his descriptions of men and things. Tempest gets possession of his wealth and becomes a social lion. He publishes a novel at his own expense, booms it by advertisements and dinners to the most famous critics, and is proclaimed in the press the great genius of the time. But the public rejects his work. It falls flat, and commands no sale.

Tempest marries the beautiful daughter of a distinguished Earl—Lady Sybil Elton. She does not love him, and, when accepting his proposal, tells him that she marries him because of his wealth. Her father is in debt and wishes her to marry a rich man, so she considers herself to be "for sale." She does not believe in love or religion or purity or unselfishness or honesty.

She describes herself as having imbibed "that complete contempt of life and disbelief in a God which is the chief theme of nearly all the social teachings of the time. She tells Tempest all these things, and adds:

"You think them strange!" she said. "You should not—in these 'new women' days! I believe that, thanks to newspapers, magazines, and 'decadent' novels, I am in all respects eminently fitted to be a wife!" and she laughed bitterly. "There is nothing in the rôle of marriage that I do not know, tho I am not yet twenty. I have been prepared for a long time to be sold to the highest bidder, and what few silly notions I had about love—the love of the poets and idealists—when I was a dreamy child at Willowsmere, are all dispersed and ended. Ideal love is dead—and worse than dead, being out of fashion. . . .

"There, Geoffrey!" she said, "I have finished my discourse—my bit of Ibsenism or whatever other ism affects me—and we need not be miserable about it. I have said what was in my mind; I have told you the truth, that in heart I am neither young nor innocent. But I am no worse than all my 'set,' so perhaps you had better make the best of me. I please your fancy, do I not?"

While the preparations for the marriage are progressing, Tempest makes the acquaintance of Mavis Clare—a woman novelist who has literary genius and who has succeeded in spite of a conspiracy of the critics against her. She is charming, womanly, spiritual, and pure in thought and action. The public worships her, aristocracy kneels to her, and royalty is proud to do her honor. Lady Sybil hates Mavis Clare; she can not forgive her for being pure, womanly, and noble at heart. Mavis Clare, by the way, is the only good character in the book, and is evidently the author's ideal of a woman writer.

Tempest and Lady Sybil are married. At the end of a few weeks spent in Italy and Switzerland, Tempest is "stricken and sick at heart," disappointed and crushed. Life-long misery stares him in the face. The cause of this is his wife's character, to which his eyes had been open. He writes about her:

"What was the use of living on—knowing what I knew! Knowing that she whom I had loved, and whom I loved still in a way that was hateful to myself, was a thing viler and more shameless in character than the veriest poor drab of the street who sells herself for current coin—that the lovely body and the angel-face were but an attractive disguise for the soul of a harpy—a vulture of vice. . . . What could I do with a woman such as she to whom I was now bound for life? Reform her? She would laugh me to scorn for the attempt. Reform myself? She would sneer at me for an effeminate milksop. Besides, was not I as willing to be degraded as she was to degrade me?—a very victim to my brute passions?"

They return home, and Prince Rimáñez makes his home with them. Tempest overhears a conversation between the Prince and Mavis Clare, in the course of which the former tries to tempt the latter by offers of assistance and encouragement. He asks her to trust him and be guided by him, but she refuses, entertaining an instinctive repugnance and dread of him. When he sees that all his efforts to win her confidence are futile, he asks her to pray for him and lift him a step nearer the glory he had lost. When she promises to pray for the removal of his strange, mysterious sorrow, he tells her:

"Woman—genius—angel—whatever you are, do not speak of one sorrow for me! I have a thousand thousand sorrows!—aye a million million, that are as little flames about my heart, and as deeply seated as the centers of the universe! The foul and filthy crimes of men—the base deceptions and cruelties of women—the ruthless, murderous ingratitude of children—the scorn of good, the martyrdom of intellect, the selfishness, the avarice, the sensuality of human life, the hideous blasphemy and sin of the creature to the Creator—these are my endless sorrows!—these keep me wretched and in chains when I would fain be free. These create hell around me, and endless torture—these bind and crush me and pervert my being till I become what I dare not name to myself or to others. And yet, . . . as the eternal God is my witness, . . . I do not think I am as bad as the worst man living! I may tempt, but I do not pursue—I take the lead in many lives, yet I make the way I go so plain that those who follow me do so by their own choice and free-will more than by my persuasion!"

One night Tempest discovers his wife and the Prince in a compromising position. He suspects treachery, but, listening to their conversation, he learns that Sybil loves the Prince and implores him to have pity on her passion. She tells him that she hates her husband and that she married him in the hope of winning the love of the Prince. Rimáñez repulses her, tells her that he hates all women who resemble her, because they corrupt the world and make cowards and beasts of men. He asks her, how-

ever, to kneel and worship him. Tempest rushes at her, but she defiantly answers him as follows:

"You have heard, so you say, all that has passed between me and Lucio—therefore you know why I married you. I state it boldly to your face—it was that I might have your intimate friend for my lover. That you should pretend to be scandalized at this is absurd; it is a common position of things in France, and is becoming equally common in England. Morality has always been declared unnecessary for men—it is becoming equally unnecessary for women!"

Tempest leaves his wife, and determines to travel with his friend the Prince. She commits suicide, leaving a "last document." It is an elaborate review of her life, education, and conduct. She dies because the Prince is lost to her and she has no other delight in existence. She blames literature, particularly such writers as Zola and Swinburne, for her corruption, and expresses deep hatred for the poets whose "strained estheticism and unbridled sensualism" has rendered so many women wretched. She describes her last hours, the taking of poison, and its effects on her brain and body. She expects to expire every moment. Suddenly she writes, she begins to falter, and a strange sense of horror creeps over her. Her last words are:

"O God! . . . Let me write—write—while I can! Let me yet hold fast the thread which fastens me to earth—give me time—time before I drift out, lost in yonder blackness and flame! Let me write for others the awful Truth, as I see it—there is No death! None—none!—*I can not die!* I am passing out of my body—I am being wrenched away from it inch by inch in inexplicable mystic torture—but I am not dying—I am being carried forward into a new life, vague, and vast. . . . And worst of all, God whom I doubted, God whom I was taught to deny—this wronged, blasphemed and outraged God exists! And I could have found Him had I chosen—this knowledge is forced upon me as I am torn from hence—it is shouted at me by a thousand wailing voices! . . . too late!—too late!—the scarlet wings beat me downward—these strange, half-shapeless forms close round and drive me onward . . . to a further darkness, . . . amid wind and fire!

"Serve me, dead hand, once more ere I depart, . . . my tortured spirit must seize and compel you to write down this thing unnamable, that earthly eyes may read, and earthly souls take timely warning! . . . I know at last WHOM I have loved!—whom I have chosen, whom I have worshiped! . . . O God, have mercy! . . . I know WHO claims my worship now and drags me into yonder rolling world of flame! . . . his name is—"

Here the manuscript ends, "and there was a blot on the last sentence as tho the pen had been violently wrenched from the dying fingers."

Tempest decides to travel, and starts with Prince Rimanez for Egypt in the latter's yacht, *The Flame*, an electric vessel whose mechanism is a secret to the best experts. Tempest's feelings for his friend begin to change; he grows suspicious of him. One of their conversations is about hell and Satan, and the Prince states his conception of Satan as follows:

"The sorrows of Satan! Sorrows immeasurable as eternity itself—imagine them! To be shut out of Heaven!—to hear, all through the unending eons, the far-off voices of angels whom once he knew and loved!—to be a wanderer among deserts of darkness, and to pine for the light celestial that was formerly as air and food to his being—and to know that Man's folly, Man's utter selfishness, Man's cruelty, keep him thus exiled, an outcast from pardon and peace! Man's nobleness may lift the Lost Spirit almost within reach of his lost joys—but Man's vileness drags him down again—easy was the torture of Sisyphus compared with the torture of Satan! No wonder that he loathes Mankind!—small blame to him if he seeks to destroy the puny tribe eternally—little marvel that he grudges them their share of immortality! Think of it as a legend merely, . . . Christ redeemed Man—and by His teaching, showed how it was possible for Man to redeem the Devil!"

One night Tempest is awakened by terrible noises and a fierce red light. He sees Sybil, hideous and livid, before him, and vainly tries to get her to speak to him. This ghastly visitation is repeated every night, and even in broad daylight. Tempest can not endure it and decides to commit suicide. When he makes the attempt, the Prince stops him and startles him by declaring himself to be his enemy. Subsequently, during a fearful storm, the Prince reveals himself to Tempest as the Devil-in-Man and tells him that the veil will be lifted for him that he may learn to understand the mysteries of life. Tempest feels himself grasped and lifted by invisible hands, and, raising his eyes in despair, he

beholds a frozen world and opposite him, not the Prince, but an Angel!

A Voice commands them to pause. Addressing Tempest, the Voice asks him to choose between him and God. Tempest chooses God. He had realized his "puny scorn" of Heaven, his blasphemies and vices. No sooner does he announce his choice than from the brightening heaven there rang a silver voice, clear as a clarion-call—"Arise, Lucifer, Son of the Morning! One soul rejects thee;—one hour of joy is granted thee! Hence, and arise!"

The Voice then orders that Tempest be cast into the outermost darkness of the world. Recovering consciousness, he finds himself afloat in the ocean, bound to a wooden spar. He is picked up by an English vessel. He tells the sailors he had been shipwrecked and makes his identity known without revealing his secret.

Returning to England, Tempest learns that his solicitors had absconded and defrauded him of most of his fortune. He is a poor man again, but he rejoices in his poverty. He can work and be happy, for he is free, and has faith and hope. A new edition of his book is published, and the public eagerly buys it. Mavis Clare writes him encouragingly, and he is filled with hope of winning her love by proving himself worthy of her.

The critics do not conceal their belief that in Mavis Clare the author defined her own attitude. The book is not regarded as strong or artistic. The views expressed with regard to society and the press are pronounced extreme, cynical, and too sweeping. Very little good is said to be likely to come from such a hysterical denunciation of the tendencies of the time, notwithstanding the author's zeal for religion and morality.

#### BOBBIE BURNS NO PAUPER.

THE poet Burns was, of course, comparatively poor, but he was never perhaps reduced to that degree of chill penury the contemplation of which has moistened many sentimental eyes. In his recent speech at the Edinburgh Burns' anniversary celebration, Ambassador Bayard alluded pathetically to the "narrow poverty" of the dead poet. A venerable Scotchman living in Philadelphia protested to an editor of *The Times* against such expressions of sympathy, and asserted that Burns never knew anything of such poverty as he is generally supposed to have suffered. This Scot is himself an Ayrshire man, and claims that he knew, sixty years ago, plenty of Ayrshire plowmen who were born before Burns died. We quote from his remarks to *The Times*:

"When Bobby began to grow famous and to see the airs which the aristocracy took on, he twaddled sometimes about his poverty, meaning that he was not rich enough to drive a coach-and-four, live in a castle, and give feasts to his friends. From several of his songs you might infer that he was not much better off than a beggar or an American tramp, or the wretches who huddle in the tenements of New York. That is mere nonsense. He was a living man, every inch of him. He was dissatisfied with the inequalities of fortune. He heard the news of the French Revolution. He did not possess the rights which, as he believed, belonged to him. He had aspirations. He wanted to leave his native country. Bobbie was a poet who could sigh or mourn as well as carol or warble, and sometimes he sighed in his sentimental hours more than there was any need for. . . .

"I hold that Burns himself is partly responsible for these fictions. He should never have babbled about his poverty in a way that would lead people, long after he was dead, to think it was a thing like that which we see in New York, or that which I have seen in Chicago and other places. It was not a thing of the kind at any time of the thirty-six years of his short life. . . . In the various employments of his life, from his youth when he followed the plow to the year when, under the age of thirty, he got £500 for his poems, he had not often much reason to complain. With that £500 in Scotland he could buy more than he would now be able to buy with \$5,000 in America, and after that time he got good pay as an exciseman while he worked his farm, and was a friend of the philosophers, to his own misfortunes. He saw the dawn of his glory years before his death, and enjoyed the love of a wife whose praises he had sung in lines that are immortal. You need not shed any tears over glorious Bobbie Burns. I have lived twice as long as he lived, and I only wish that my life had been as free as his was."



### HAWTHORNE AS SKETCHED BY HIS DAUGHTER.

THE death of Nathaniel Hawthorne occurred the day before the thirteenth birthday of his daughter Rose, consequently her intercourse with him was, as she puts it in "Some Memories of Hawthorne," in the February *Atlantic*, both juvenile and brief. These memories preface and connect a number of letters written



MRS. ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.

by Mrs. Hawthorne, from England, to her father, Dr. Peabody, in 1853-54. Mrs. Lathrop warns us that her girlish memories are trivial and meager incident, but it is evident that she was a quick and finely intelligent observer in her childhood. She says of her father:

"In England, he mingled more than ever before with the members of literary and fashionable society. I, who in 1853 was but two years old, had to be satisfied with a glance and a smile, which were

so much less than he had been able to give to my brother and sister in their happier childhood days, for they had enjoyed hours of his companionship as a constant pastime. I was, moreover, much younger than the others, and was never allowed to grow, as I wished, out of the appellations of Rosebud, Baby, and Bab (as my father always called me), and all the infantine thought which those pet names imply. I longed myself to hear the splendidly grotesque fairy-tales, sprung from his delicious jollity of imagination, which Una and Julian had reveled in when our father had been at leisure in Lenox and Concord; and the various frolics about which I received appetizing hints as I grew into girlhood made me seem to myself a stranger who had come too late. But a stranger at Hawthorne's side could be very happy, and, whatever my losses, I knew myself to be rich.

"In the early years of our stay in England his personality was most radiant. His face was sunny, his aspect that of shining elegance. There was the perpetual gleam of a glad smile on his mouth and in his eyes. His eyes were either a light gray or a violet blue, according to his mood. His hair was brown and waved loosely (I take it very hard when people ask me if it was at all red!), and his complexion was as clear and luminous as his mother's, who was the most beautiful woman some people have ever seen. He was tall, and with as little superfluous flesh and as much sturdy vigor as a young athlete; for his mode of life was always athletic, simple, and abstemious. He leaned his head a little to one side, often, in a position indicating alert rest, such as we find in many Greek statues—so different from the straight, dogged pose of a Roman emperor. He was very apt to make an assent with an upward movement of the head, a comfortable h'm-m, and a half-smile. Sympathetic he was, indeed, and warm with the fire that never goes out in great natures. He had much dignity; so much that persons in his own country sometimes thought him shy and reticent to the verge of morbidness. But it was merely the gentlemanliness of the man, who was jocund with no one but his intimate friends, and never fierce except with rascals, as I observed on one or two occasions."

Mrs. Lathrop says that those who thought her father too silent were bores whom he desired not to attract; that those who thought him unphilosophical were not artists and could not analyze his work; those who knew him for a man and a friend were manly and salubrious of soul themselves. She continues:

"He was usually reserved, but he was ready for action all the time. His full, smooth lips, sensitive as a child's, would tell a student of facial lines how vivid was his life, tho absolutely under his cool command. He was a delightful companion even when little was said, because his eyes spoke with a sort of apprehension of your thought, so that you felt that your expression of face was a clear record for him, and that words would have been a sort of anticlimax. His companionship was exquisitely restful, since it was instinctively sympathetic. He did not need to exert himself to know you deeply, and he saw all the good in you there was to know; and the weakness and the wrong of any heart he weighed as nicely in the balance of tender mercy as we could do in pity for ourselves. I always felt a great awe of him, a tremendous sense of his power. His large eyes, liquid with blue and white light and deep with dark shadows, told me even when I was very young that he was in some respects different from other people. He could be most tender in outward action, but he never threw such action away. He knew swine under the cleverest disguise. I speak of outward acts of tenderness. As for his spirit, it was always arousing mine, or any one's, and acting toward one's spiritual being invisibly and silently, but with gentle earnestness. He evinced by it either a stern sweet dignity of tolerance, or a generous approbation, or a sadly glanced, adverse comment that lashed one's inner consciousness with remorse. He was meditative, as all those are who care that the world is full of sorrow and sin, but cheerful, as those are who have the character and genius to see the finite beauty and perfection in the world, which are sent to the true-hearted as indications of heaven. He could be full of cheer, and at the same time never lose the solemnity of a perception of the Infinite—that familiar fact which we, so many of us, have ceased to fear, but which the greatest men so remember and reverence. He never became wholly merged in fun, however gay the games in which he joined with us children; just as a man of refinement who has been in war never quite throws aside the dignity of the sorrow which he has seen. He might seem, at a superficial glance, to be the merriest of us all, but on second thoughts he was not. . . .

"He was very courteous, entirely sincere, and quiet with fixed principles as a great machine with consistent movement. He treated children handsomely; harshness was not in him to be subdued, and scorn of anything that was honestly developing would have seemed to him blasphemy. He stooped to my intelligence, and rejoiced it. We were usually a silent couple when off for a walk together, or when we met by chance in the household. I suppose that we were seeing which could outdo the other at 'holding the tongue.' But still, our intercourse, as I remarked before, might be complete. I knew him very well indeed—his power, his supremacy of honesty, his wealth of refinement. And he, I was fully aware, could see through me as easily as if I were a soul in one of his own books."

**Is the Race of Tragic Players Dead?**—"With one or two notable exceptions, the emotional and the sentimental have entirely superseded that lofty dramatic expression of the human passions which once gained world-wide fame for the actor. Man's taste has altered in the years that have elapsed since Macready and the Booths, father and son, froze the marrow in his bones. The influence of those soul-stirring memories, however, has not wholly vanished, and tradition still commands respect for the genius that inspired them. But the race of great tragic players is dead. Only ghosts of what have been now recall our fading interest in the drama of the poets. And it is as tho they, too, were weary of that higher plane and longed to descend to our grosser and more material sympathies. With inimitable stagecraft at his hand, the accomplished student vainly tries to perform the miracle of raising the dead, but, after all, it is only a tinselled glow that rewards his efforts. The age is strangely out of joint. A malady that might almost be classed as paresis, but which it is the fashion to term decadent, seems to have attacked the world. Its victims crave a tonic that pierces their nerves, that rather tickles than stabs their overstrung imaginations. They desire the horrible attired in cap and bells, the clown with a crown of thorns on his head. The majestic simplicity of dramatic art must give way to sensational, theatrical situations of 'contemporaneous interest,' with Euripides and Shakespeare tucked snugly away in the background. Fate, after knocking at the door, must be received in modern drawing-room style, or the public will have nothing to do with the jade. And then? If the 'star' be of the first degree a great success is chronicled in the box office."—*The Boston Herald*.



## THE ENGLISH AUTHORS' TEMPEST.

THE English authors' "tempest in a tea-pot," as the late sensation in the Authors' Club is characterized by I. N. F., the London correspondent of *The Tribune*, seems to be blowing over. This writer says that there has been much unnecessary mystery about the Christmas address of English authors to their associates in America, in the interest of peace between the two countries. It appears that the address was first proposed by Sir Walter Besant to Sir W. Martin Conway, chairman of the Committee of Management. The latter approved the idea and asked Sir Walter to prepare an address. The address was written accordingly, and sent to Sir W. Martin Conway, who considered it too long and controversial, and asked Mr. Hall Caine to revise it. This was done, and the address was sent to the members of the society for signatures. It was also telegraphed to America, was published in full by the English press with favorable comments, but subsequently exception was taken by certain of the authors to certain phrases which were criticized as undignified and unpatriotic. I. N. F. says:

"The point was raised that the Committee of Management had not been consulted, and that the use of the society's official paper was unauthorized. Many hostile letters were published, and the authorship of the address was generally assigned to Mr. Caine, who had merely revised it. A meeting of the Committee of Management was held, at which a resolution condemning and repudiating the address was proposed. Sir Walter Besant strongly protested against this action as an affront to American authors, and threatened to resign from the committee and council. The opponents of the address, frightened by the possibility of the society's disruption, adjourned the meeting. Sir Walter Besant was absent through illness from a subsequent meeting of the committee, but sent a vigorous letter, again threatening resignation. The committee converted the resolution into a harmless statement that the signers of the address alone were responsible for it, a fact which had been apparent from the beginning. The agitation of the question continued, the opponents of the address being apparently unconscious that they were making themselves ridiculous by caviling over a peace message at a time when every Minister of the Crown was delivering conciliatory speeches, and nobody in England wanted war with America.

"Meanwhile Mr. Caine, who had been hard at work in the Isle of Man and had known nothing of what was going on, returned to London to make a report to the Authors' Society on the subject of Canadian copyright. Incredible as it may seem, there was talk of taking unseemly advantage of this meeting and raising the question of the authors' address as a rider to the copyright discussion. At a previous meeting of the Committee of Management, H. Rider Haggard had been elected chairman, and the decision had been reached that the burning question of the authors' address should not be discussed. Mr. Caine was well received, and nobody would have supposed that a large proportion of those present had come to the meeting expecting that there would be an old-fashioned row over the authors' address.

"Since that meeting efforts have been made to pour oil on the troubled waters. Sir Walter Besant will not persist in withdrawing from the society founded by him unless the discussion over the authors' address be renewed in an offensive form at the meeting in the middle of February."

## BE SHY OF THE "SCREAMER."

THE world will never know how much it owes to that obscure but beneficent class, the readers of copy and proof. To them many an author owes more of his reputation than he would be willing to acknowledge. If it were not for them, much of our literature would appear in forms by no means literary. Between the manuscript that issues from the inventive brain or the scholar's workshop and the fair and comparatively flawless page that meets the public eye, what unnoted differences of detail! Petty and trivial these may appear; but if there had been no labor of revision, the scholar, the sage, or the poet would often wonder indig-

nantly who had garbled his thoughts in transit and so sorely mutilated his paragraphs. So musing, Mr. Frederic M. Bird, the editor of *Lippincott's*, goes on to speak of the "Paralyzers of Style," among other things saying:

"Probably the most grievous misuse of all is that of the exclamation-point. We can not dispense with it entirely, yet one is almost moved to wish it out of existence, so prodigally is it bestowed, even by some reputable writers. The judicious printer is often too lenient here, and in certain classes and specimens of literature allows it to march in companies, where a corporal's guard would be ampie. Note the effect of this liberality on a familiar passage:

We met! 'Twas in a crowd!  
And I thought he would shun me!

These decorations are supposed to be more admissible in verse than in prose. Take a later example:

All passes! Art alone  
Enduring stays to us!  
The Bust outlasts the Throne!  
The Coin, Tiberius!

"The awed beholder, if he reads with his mind as well as with his eyes, feels that still greater impressiveness might be attained by the use of two or more points instead of one at a time, thus!!!

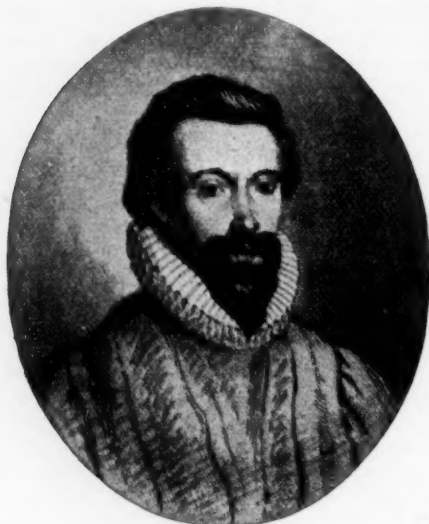
"These expedients should be relegated to show-bills. Literature should be externally calm and decorous: whatever passions may surge within, good manners and good sense prescribe self-restraint in their expression. Our Anglo-Saxon taste does not run mainly to shrieks and yells. There are exceptions; but, as a rule, feeling, to move responsive feeling, must be indicated, not lavishly reiterated. The clown may rush on the stage in a broad grin; the humorist sometimes makes his best hits by an air of solemn unconsciousness. An audience likes to carry its end of the log, to have something left to its intelligence.

"Attached to a certain company in war-time was a pious washerman, whose testimony was never lacking at prayer-meeting, tho his voice was wheezy. To his friends he confessed a mysterious affliction: his lungs had once been strong, but the Lord had smitten him, he knew not how or why. His hearers knew, for it was plain enough. He could not use the ordinary tones: with the first word of prayer or exhortation his throat still attempted the bull-of-Bashan roar, or the suicidal scream, which no human powers could have long maintained. Thus the straining style breaks and falls exhausted, a vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself: it is not the reader, but the style, that is paralyzed. The result, tho reached by a different road, is much the same as that of the laziness that writes anyhow and will not stop to revise and criticize; a tedious superfluity of connectives, or italics, or exclamation-points—either a poor tale unredeemed by the telling, or good work measurably spoiled."

**Condensed Novels Objected To.**—It having been announced that Mr. W. T. Stead, of *The Review of Reviews*, had arranged to follow the success of his "penny poets" with a series of "penny novels," *The Boston Herald* utters the following objection: "A literary mechanic, by the name of Stead, proposes to condense those works of fiction that have become classics into a space which will enable them to be sold for a penny and read in an hour or two. The scheme has been tried before, tho not to any great extent, because it has, fortunately, failed at the outset. It assumes that readers read novels primarily for the story. Some of them do, but they are the least intelligent class of readers. The true value of a novel is more in its style, its thought, its elaborate study of character. Nothing of this can be lost with impunity from any really good novel. It is really the saving grace of novels, including that which implies in them something more than mere entertainment. Time was when novels were much tabooed in literature, and this came from the fact that they enfeebled the minds of readers by confining their attention too much to that which was romantic or exciting in the narrative. The effect of condensation is, if it amounts to anything, to eliminate the better portions and leave only this to the reader. Even if Stead is successful in doing more than this, the better class of readers will still shun the work, for they will hold that everything that is written in a good novel is worth reading. The condensed novels will be sought only by a class which is already too much enervated by a taste it has cultivated in reading."

## DONNE'S POEMS.

BY a somewhat remarkable coincidence there recently appeared in the same week two entirely independent editions of a famous English poet, long dead, who may be said to have never been critically edited before. To add to the strangeness of this fact, each edition of these poems of John Donne (one published



JOHN DONNE (1573-1631).

in London, the other in New York) occupied several years in preparation, and neither pair of editors had an inkling of the industry of the others. One work is edited by E. K. Chambers, with an introduction by George Saintsbury, and the other is revised by James Russell Lowell, edited by Charles Eliot Norton. Remarking that there is no stranger or more fascinating phenomenon in the history of poetry than the ap-

pearance of Donne's poetry at a critical moment in the evolution of English verse, Mr. Edmund Gosse, writing for *The St. James's Gazette*, proceeds to give his own views of Donne as a poet, from which we extract the following:

"Donne and Rossetti offer certain similitudes which, if not pushed too far, ought to help us to comprehend the former. As in Rossetti, the need to express in intellectual forms intense semi-religious, semi-sensual emotions seems to have been developed in Donne so far as to border upon malady. Neither the one nor the other, in his best work, has lost moral equilibrium; but each vibrates so violently with singular and complex forms of feeling that each presents to a stolid reader or spectator the impression of morbidity. In each the maximum of vehemence is reached in the definition of experience; in each—as one may, not without some rashness, conjecture—that experience itself was but superficial. It is customary to suppose that the youth of Donne was one of the stormiest on record, and to lavish amazement on the holiness of his mature years. That is not the impression which his lyrical poems leave on my own mind. They seem to me to be mainly an intellectual product, fiery blossoms of ardor and anger shot forth from herbage that was perhaps very mild indeed. Probably but little passed in Twickenham Garden on the occasion when 'The spider, Love, which transubstantiates all,' converted 'manna to gall.' The passion was largely cerebral throughout; such, at least, is my conviction, which to Professor Saintsbury will seem foolishness and to Mr. Norton a stumbling-block.

"This unparalleled poetry, at all events—of equal value and import whether it was forged in an almost monastic bosom, or was the cry of a dissolute and disappointed gallant—was produced, and to our great advantage was preserved through the long lifetime of its sainted author. It has proved no trifling factor in the evolution of imaginative literature in this country, but to admit that its influence has been wholly in a wholesome direction would be to exceed the truth. With touches that the greatest poets have not excelled, Donne is not merely not a great poet; he hardly proceeds on the lines which any great poet could adopt. It is to be noted that he has contributed to the anthologies of our national verse not one single piece which is universally known or which can be praised without stint. It needs a special taste genuinely to like Donne at all, and to like him without many reservations would perhaps give proof of no taste at all. His poetry is an acrid, rough fruit with an intense individual flavor; it is a sort of literary quince. A little bit of it stimulates the imaginative palate amazingly, but in excess it is quite repellent. . . .

"If Donne had lived in these days, he would have been thor-

oughly happy. He liked to play tricks with measure, and would have upset our prosody like any Decadent or Symbolist; he had an arrogant disregard for the accepted traditions and verbiage of poetry, and took his images from modern life and the customs and furniture of his own day; he liked to use words which had never been employed for poetical purposes, to outrage the conventional proprieties, and to play daring games with language; above all things he valued what our juvenile critics call 'the personal note.' These qualities and his splendid knowledge of the heart, together with a real genius for sudden, violently compressed, emotional phrases, gave him an extreme prestige among his contemporaries. No one could resist him, and between Shakespeare and Milton he appeared to be 'one of the first order of poets.' But a writer may have too much 'personal note' and not enough of those central graces, which have been handed down to us from the first supreme masters, and accordingly Donne, for all his magnificent spurts of insight and passion, is stranded forever on the shores of time, a curiosity, no longer a moving force."

## Largest and Smallest Books in the World.—

Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford, in a recent lecture has called attention to the largest book in the world, the wonderful "Kutho Daw." It consists of 729 parts in the shape of white marble plates, covered with inscriptions, each plate built over with a temple of brick. It is found near the old priest city of Mandalay, in Burma, and this temple city of more than seven hundred pagodas virtually makes up this monster book, the religious codex of the Buddhists. In accordance with the three parts of which it is composed, generally called in a figurative sense "baskets" (*pīṭaka*), the whole is often termed "the three baskets" (*tripitaka*), and constitutes a library larger than the Bible and the Koran together. As the Jews figured out that the Old Testament contained 59,493 words and 2,728,100 letters, so the Buddhist priests have computed that the "Tripitaka" contains 275,250 stanzas and 8,808,000 syllables. This monster book is written in Pali. Rather strange to say, it is not an ancient production, but its preparation was prompted by the Buddhist piety of this century. It was erected in 1857 by the command of Mindomin, the second of the last kings of Burma. As the influence of the tropical climate has already marred the inscriptions, a British official, Mr. Ferrars, proposes to have these 729 plates carefully photographed, and asked that the Government, or some friend of science able to do so, make provisions for this. Professor Müller urges that this be done in order to preserve at least the pictures of this unique temple-city book.

A noteworthy contrast is furnished by a recent German literary journal describing what is probably the smallest book in the world. This is a "Konversationslexicon," published in Berlin, and prepared by Daniel Sanders. The volume occupies the space of only six cubic centimeters [.366 cubic inch], altho it is claimed to contain 175,000 words. The book must be read through a microscope especially prepared for it.

## NOTES.

*The Academy* notices Ouida's new novel as follows: "Ouida never wrote a more compact or more repulsive story than 'Toxin,' which, as the name virtually implies, is an attempt to show what power for evil a great scientific discovery may possess in the hands of a thoroughly unscrupulous man. Veronica Zaranegra, a Venetian beauty, loses her opal necklace. It is brought back to her by 'a beautiful youth with starry eyes.' This youth, Adrianis, falls in love with Veronica, and Veronica falls in love with him. They are very happy, and would be very happy ever afterward but for Damer, Adrianis's English medical friend. Damer, having killed his conscience, also kills Adrianis in the most scientific fashion when an opportunity is offered him of saving his friend's life. Ten months later Damer marries Veronica, who abhors him, but is magnetized by his will."

It is claimed by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* that there is in certain Northern critical periodicals a marked tendency to "pass lightly over the Southern literary output;" that a certain New York magazine, which is named, "has the modern fault of exploiting literary nobodies too enthusiastically," but that even these nobodies are not of the South. The rule seems to be, says that paper, that no one belonging to the North or to England is too insignificant to be written up. "In short," continues the editor, "since New York has begun to feel and call itself the literary center, there is a growing tendency to make much of small people who chance to be within the charmed metropolitan circle; and, doubtless, outsiders will have less and less chance in the future."

SPEAKING of book-lovers, the New York *Times* indulges in the following pleasantry: "How many book-lovers, adepts in the art of book collecting invented by New York, are there in New York? Say that there are ten adepts, and question them separately. 'Is A a book-lover?' 'I do not know; I never saw his books; he hides them.' 'Is B a book-lover?' 'He has some fine books.' 'Is C a book-lover?' 'He knows ancient English books perfectly.' 'Is D a book-lover?' 'He knows nothing of book-binding.' And so on. They are not jealous of one another. They are sincere, but there are delicate shades in their book-loving. Every book-lover has an individuality in his art."



## SCIENCE.

## IS THIS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION?

WHAT may prove to be a cure for consumption has been discovered by Dr. Cyrus Edson, in the shape of a fluid called by him "aseptolin." It is a combination of phenol (carbolic acid) with other substances, Dr. Edson's experiments having led him to believe that this drug is nature's own remedy for many of the germ diseases. In a description of his discovery in *The Medical Record*, February 8, Dr. Edson speaks as follows:

"It has long been my personal belief that many pathological phenomena observed in diseases which are not usually credited to germ infection are but the manifestations of the absorption of poisonous bacterial products. For example, the high temperature of fever may arise from the poisoning of the nerve-centers by such products. If this be true, then the increased secretion of phenol by the system during disease is, in fact, one of Nature's many devices to cure the underlying condition, to destroy the germ infection. The increase of phenol elaborated by the system during pathological conditions is, in the light of the knowledge we have of bacteriology and of phenol, extremely significant. This reasoning naturally led me to think phenol was selected by Nature for the cure of some, at least, if not all, of the so-called germ diseases. Of course, the conclusion was obvious, but the corollary of that conclusion, which assumed great importance in my mind, was this: If Nature herself provides phenol during disease, then it can not be possible she will not tolerate the administration of the agent in effective dosage. Yet this fact stared me in the face, that an injection of any known solution of phenol in effective dosage was believed to cause poisonous symptoms. This was equivalent to saying there must be some form in which phenol could be injected in effective dosage, which would aid Nature in her efforts to effect a cure, and which would be tolerated by the human system. . . . When we follow Nature along her efforts to effect cure, we can not go far wrong. The problem before me, then, was to find the form of solution of phenol which Nature would tolerate."

This idea has controlled Dr. Edson in all his experiments, until he has finally hit upon a combination that he believes is the one he has been seeking. It consists of a solution, in pure water, of a compound of phenol with less than one hundredth part of a chemical called pilocarpine-phenyl-hydroxid. The addition of this compound of pilocarpine serves to counteract the ill effects that the phenol would produce if used alone. Dr. Edson's description of the appearance and effects of his new remedy is as follows:

"The solution prepared in my laboratory is a colorless fluid, strongly refracting light, having the characteristic odor and taste of phenol. Injected under the skin, it causes a sharp, burning pain, not so severe as that following an injection of bichlorid of mercury in solution. In the great majority of cases the injection is not followed by any local irritation whatever. In a few, a small nodule appears at the point of injection, which, as a rule, disappears after a few days. . . .

"No reaction, such as follows the administration of tuberculin, is observed after the injection of properly prepared pilocarpine-phenyl-hydroxid solution, nor is there any visible physiological action noted following an injection of two hundred and fifty minims, given to a man weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. . . .

"The effect of the solution when injected into the organism of a patient suffering from disease caused by active germ infection, is to directly inhibit bacterial development, and consequently to diminish the production of poisonous bacterial products. Its beneficial effects are so quick and positive, in the great majority of cases, as to convince any one who uses it of the correctness of this conclusion."

After a detailed description of a considerable number of cases treated with the new remedy, Dr. Edson sums them up as follows:

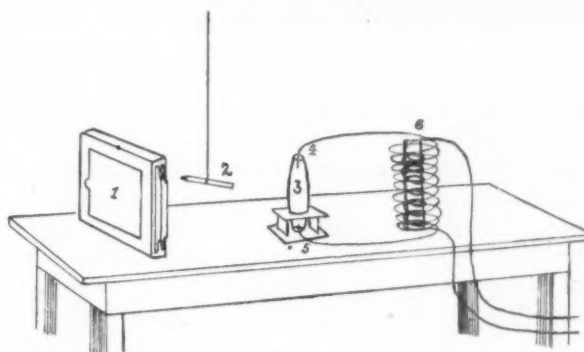
"The total number of cases that have been and are being treated with this fluid, which have been reported to me to date, is 216.

Of these, improvement is reported in 212 cases, and no improvement in 4 cases. Of the improved cases, 23 have been discharged cured; 66 will, in the opinion of the attending physician, be discharged cured; and in 91 cases, while improvement is noted, no definite prognosis can be made yet. In 32 cases the improvement was only temporary. Of those in which no improvement has been noted, 1 has died."

## THE WONDERFUL NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

IT is now certain that a great discovery has been made by Professor Röntgen of Würzburg University, of whom we print a short sketch in another column. He has found that a kind of radiation (called by him the X-ray), which, tho invisible to the eye, will affect a photographic plate as ordinary light does, will pass through many substances that are quite opaque to ordinary light. This radiation, moreover, differs from all other kinds of radiation hitherto known, and indeed from all effects that are propagated in waves such as radiant heat, electric radiation, sound, or surface disturbances in fluids, in that its velocity appears not to depend on the substance through which it is passing, and hence it is not refracted by a prism or a lens. The clearest account of the discovery is given in a letter to *Science* by Professor Münsterberg of Harvard, writing from Freiberg, Germany. He says:

"It is well known that the discharges of a large Ruhmkorff induction coil produce in a vacuum tube, such as Crooke's or Hittorff's, colored rays which go in straight lines from the cathode to the glass of the tube. These cathode rays, which have been much studied, are visible to the eye and are well characterized by the



PHOTOGRAPHING THE LEAD IN A PENCIL.

1, photographic plate-holder with highly sensitized plate; 2, pencil to be photographed; 3, Crooke's tube; 4, cathode or negative pole; 5, positive pole; 6, induction coil giving very high potential discharges.

fact that the magnet changes their direction; they do not pass thick cardboard, wood, etc. The place where these cathode rays reach the glass of the tube is the center of Röntgen's X-rays. They are not visible and are not turned aside by a magnet; in short, they are not cathode rays, but are produced by them. If in a dark room we cover the tube by thin, black cardboard, nothing can be seen at all, even if we bring the eye in the direct neighborhood of the tube during the electric discharges. But if we now bring a card covered with barium platino-cyanid near it, the paper flashes up with every discharge, and this fluorescent effect is visible even if the paper is distant two meters from the tube, and it does not matter whether the varnished or the other side of the paper is directed toward the tube. The X-rays thus go through the black cardboard which is opaque to sunlight, and the same effect follows when a bound volume of a thousand printed pages is put between the tube and the fluorescent paper. . . . The rays produce an effect upon photographic dry plates, which, of course, remain and allow us to control the subjective comparisons. Both [these] methods show that wood is not much less pervious than paper; boards 3 cm. thick absorb very little. Hard rubber disks several centimeters thick do not stop the rays, and even aluminum plates 15 mm. thick do not make the fluorescence entirely disappear. Glass plates vary with the lead in them, those containing lead being less pervious. Platinum is slightly pervious, if the plate is not thicker than 0.2 mm., silver and copper can be a little thicker; lead plates 1.5 mm. thick are no longer

pervious. All substances become less pervious with increasing thickness, a fact which is nicely demonstrated by photographs taken through tinfoils of gradually increasing number. The perviousness of substances of equal thickness seems chiefly dependent on the density . . .

"Prisms and lenses do not diffract the rays, nor do prisms of hard rubber or aluminum. . . . Objects with rough surface let



PICTURE OF MR. SWINTON'S HAND, SHOWING SKELETON.

Taken by a four minutes' exposure to a Crooke's radiant tube, covered with a sheet of black vulcanized fiber .0212 in. thick, through which the rays were obliged to penetrate.

(From *Industries and Iron*, London.)

wire wound as a spiral around a wooden stick; the wood was pervious, the metal of that thickness not, and so the shadows of the weights and of the wire are seen in the photograph, those of the wood scarcely at all. In the same manner he took the picture of a compass-needle in the closed box. The door between two rooms did not hinder the chemical effect.

"With regard to the nature of the X-rays it seems too early to say anything definite. Röntgen emphasizes the fact that they show no refraction and probably therefore move in all substances with equal velocity, and are transmitted by a medium which exists everywhere and in which are the molecules of the substances. That is, they are ether rays, but not transverse ether waves like the visible or the ultra red or ultra violet invisible light; Röntgen supposes that they are longitudinal ether waves, the existence of which has for a long time been suspected by physicists. Researches regarding many other qualities of the new rays are in progress, and their results may clear up the theoretical interpretation.

"It may be that the practical importance of the discovery is equal to the theoretical. . . . One practical result in this case is already clear, as the new rays pass boards but not thick metal plates, so they pass the organic substances of the human body, such as skin, muscles, etc., but not the bones. As the metal weights in the wooden box can be photographed, so can photographs of the human bones be taken. Röntgen has put his hand between the tube and the dry plate in the closed camera; the photograph shows clearly all the bones of the hand without the flesh and skin, and the gold rings seem to hang in the air. The value of such a method for medical diagnosis is clear."

The discoveries of Professor Röntgen have been confirmed by Professor Klupathy of Pesth, Professor Domalip of Prague, Professor Czermak of Gratz, Mr. A. A. C. Swinton of London, and in this country by Professor Trowbridge of Harvard, Professor Wright of Yale, Thomas A. Edison, and others. The photographs have been shown to several scientific societies and to the Emperor of Germany, from whom Professor Röntgen has received a deco-

ration. The following account of some of Professor Wright's experiments is quoted from *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, February 1:

"It was evident at the outset that the order of transparency of different subjects for the light rays was very different from that which is found with the cathode rays. Thus pieces of glass were more opaque to these rays than some of the metals or than ebonite, which is perfectly opaque to luminous rays, but transmits the cathode rays with great freedom. Among the metals aluminum is especially distinguished, and in one of the experiments of Professor Wright an aluminum medal left its impress on the plate so clearly as to show both the design and lettering. In this latter case the layer between the medal and the sensitive plate was absolutely opaque ebonite, which is the substance used by photographers to darken completely the plate-holder.

"In other experiments which were made by Professor Wright with pine board interposed, a closed paper box containing aluminum grain weights left a trace upon the plate, which appeared as tho the box were almost transparent and the weights themselves somewhat translucent. An ordinary lead-pencil lying near the box upon the interposed board showed its graphite core by a darker trace in the middle of the fainter impress of the wood of the pencil. . . . A number of American coins—silver, copper, and nickel—produced strong impressions, showing almost complete interception of the rays; but there were differences, the copper coins transmitting more than the nickel and the nickel more than the silver.

"In an earlier experiment a somewhat thinner board of white-wood was used, the plate being wrapped in black paper as before. On this board was laid a pocketbook of dark Russia leather with several flaps of leather within, and containing seven cards, two of them thick. A number of small coins were slipped into the inside compartment of the book, which was then closed and laid upon the board under the tube. On the plate, when developed, only a faint shading was left by the pocketbook, but the coins left a strong and definite picture, showing with surprising clearness their number and position in the book. A trace of Professor Wright's hand, which rested upon the board during this experiment, was also strongly depicted. The outlines of the hand were somewhat blurred, and in the palm faint traces of the passage of the rays between the bones could be detected, but there was little

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"The only discouraging feature of Mr. Swinton's conclusions is that he is reported to be somewhat skeptical as to any practical results forthcoming. We trust that this opinion is simply the re-



PROFESSOR WRIGHT'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

These show coins taken through three thicknesses of leather in a sealskin pocketbook, the lead in a pencil, three metal balls through a pasteboard box, and two dimes through an inch of wood.

(Made especially for the *New York Journal* by Prof. A. W. Wright, of Yale.)

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serve and conservatism of a very practical scientist, for we see before us a great field in metallurgy and physical science for this invention. For instance, Professor Röntgen took a photograph of a large metal plate which had been broken and afterward welded together, and in the strongest ordinary light showed no sign of fracture, yet under the so-called X rays the line of junction was shown distinctly. Not only in testing important castings and heavy wrought-iron work without unnecessary fracture, but in everyday work, such as approving of steel rails, armor plate, bridge material, etc., this discovery may be of immense value."

#### PROFESSOR RÖNTGEN.

Professor Röntgen is comparatively young, being now only about forty years of age. We give our readers a likeness and a short sketch of his life, both from the *New York Herald*:

"Professor Röntgen is of Dutch birth, and his full name is Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen. He studied in Zurich, where he issued



PROFESSOR RÖNTGEN.

a monograph on the way to establish the relations as to the warmth that exists in atmospheric air. When Professor Kundt left Zurich for Würzburg, his favorite disciple Röntgen followed, and later again to Strasburg University, where Kundt and Röntgen held the same position as professor and assistant. In 1873 he taught at Strasburg; in 1875 he became professor of mathematics and physics in Würtemberg at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim. But 1876 saw him back in Strasburg at the Uni-

versity, and in 1879 he became professor and director of the University Institute for Physics at Giessen.

"He has been at Würzburg University since 1888. He has written various works, such as a method to fix the isothermal surfaces of crystals, and on the use of the ice calorimeter to determine the intensity of sunlight. Then he turned to electricity, and studied the figures produced in dust by electrical discharges as Professor Kundt showed them, and the curious phenomena shown by electricity passing through various gases. The absorption of ordinary heat-rays by steam and gases generally occupied him also."

Tho Professor Röntgen is thus seen to be a man of no mean ability, his discovery of what he calls the "X rays" may be said to have been accidental, and it is only wonderful that some other experimenter did not happen upon it before. The rays have been produced thousands of times in nearly every physical laboratory in the world, and it needed only the neighborhood of a sensitive plate to register and reveal them.

#### WHAT BECOMES OF THE MICROBES?

THE old question, "Where do all the pins go?" would seem easy of solution beside the same inquiry with regard to the germs, beneficent or disease-producing, that grow and multiply by myriads in soil, air, and water. *The Hospital* gives us an answer, so far as those are concerned that effect an entrance into our systems—no small number, as will be seen from the following quoted paragraphs. The sum and substance of it all is that if the bodily health is good, the bacteria perish in the digestive organs, otherwise—so much the worse for us; and from these facts an entirely obvious moral is drawn. Says the article referred to:

"We hear so much of microbes, and are so constantly assured that the air is full of them, that it becomes a matter of no small interest to ascertain how we are protected from them, or, in other

words, how it is that, living as we do in the very midst of a cloud of micro-organisms, which we know by experience are able very quickly to reduce to putrescence substances which, so far as chemical composition goes, are like unto ourselves, we still remain protected from their attacks. The vulnerable point clearly is the mucous membrane of the air-passages and the digestive organs. As regards the latter, we may well believe that in health we are protected by the activity of our digestive processes; but in reference to the air-ducts, over the moist surfaces of which the foulest air is constantly drawn, it is a problem of the greatest interest to decide whereabouts the microbes, which we know are continually entering, are stopped. The recent researches of Dr. St. Clair Thomson and Dr. Hewlett, of the Bacteriological Department of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, throw much light upon this question. They say that on an average about 1,500 micro-organisms are inhaled into the nose every hour; while in London it must be a common event for 14,000 of them to enter during one hour's tranquil respiration. Expired air, however, is practically sterile, and it would seem that this purification is not, as some have imagined, performed in the air-tubes of the lungs, for it has been found by repeated observation that they have vanished before reaching the trachea, the mucus from which is sterile. Evidently they are caught in the nose, for on testing air from the naso-pharynx they were found to be practically all gone. Nevertheless, the mucus in the nose does not appear to be itself a germicide. It does not kill the microbes, but it prevents their developing; and as microbes are only harmful by their monstrous power of multiplication this is sufficient. Meanwhile they are rapidly swept on by the cilia toward the digestive tract, where, doubtless they share the common fate. The moral of all this is—breathe through your nose and keep your digestive organs in good working order, then the microbes, pathogenic, saprophytic, or whatever they may be, will meet their doom."

#### WASTE OF ENERGY IN LIGHT PRODUCTION.

IT has long been known that there is a great waste of energy in all methods of artificial illumination at present in practical use, but tho we know just where this waste is—namely, in the necessary production of a great amount of useless heat before we get to the temperature that gives us our light—no method for obtaining the light alone has yet been devised. It is a great step, however, to be able to state the problem in definite terms, and this has now been done, so that many enthusiastic workers are toiling for its solution, with some prospect of success. The situation is well summed up by Prof. John Cox in a lecture before the Royal Society of Canada. We quote below parts of a summary from *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* (Philadelphia, January):

"To begin with, he [Professor Cox] points out that in practise not more than from 7 to 16 per cent. of the energy of the fuel used can be realized through the engine, and theoretical considerations establish a limit at about 30 per cent., beyond which it would seem to be hopeless to expect to pass in any form of heat engine. This he terms one of the unsolved problems.

"It is, however, not unsolvable if we can devise some means of extracting the energy of coal otherwise than by heat—say in some such manner as that in burning zinc in a voltaic battery. That this is not beyond the scope of our present scientific knowledge the recent experiments of Borchers and others bear strong evidence.

"In the second stage of the operation of producing the electric light, the dynamo is already so nearly perfect that hardly any heat is lost in its conversion into current.

"The third stage brings us to the lamp, with some 7 per cent. of the original energy still available. The only means thus far available for producing luminous energy is to heat the molecules of some substance, and in this operation we are compelled to waste the greater portion of our available energy in producing heat before we obtain the light rays.

"Here, then, is the second unsolved problem, since even in the incandescent lamp and the arc lamp not more than from 3 to 5 per cent. of the energy supplied is converted into light. Thus, of the original store in the coal less than three parts in a thousand ulti-

mately become useful. In the last six years, however, some hint of means to overcome the difficulty has been obtained from the proof by Maxwell and Hertz that light is only an electric radiation. Could we produce electric oscillations of a sufficient rapidity, we might discard the molecules of matter, and directly manufacture light without their intervention. To do this we must be able to produce oscillations at the rate of 400,000,000,000 per second. Tesla has produced them in thousands and millions per second, and Crookes has shown how, by means of high vacua, to raise many bodies to brilliant fluorescence at a small expense of energy. . . . These are hints toward a solution of the problem, but give no solution as yet. Professor Langley states that the Cuban firefly spends the whole of its energy upon the visual rays without wasting any upon heat, and is some four hundred times more efficient as a light-producer than the electric arc, and even ten times more efficient than the sun in this respect. Thus, while at present we have no solution of these important problems, we have reason to hope that in the not distant future one may be obtained, and the human inventor may not be put to shame by his humble insect rival."

**Influence of Odors upon the Voice.**—"It is well known to singers," says *Popular Science News*, "that perfumes influence the voice. The violet is regarded by artists as the flower which especially causes hoarseness. The rose, on the contrary, is regarded as inoffensive. M. Joal, who has studied the subject, says he does not believe that the emanations of the violet prevent free vibration of the vocal cords, and thinks that if this flower has any injurious effect upon the voice, the rose and other flowers must have the same action. There is in fact, nothing fixed or regular in the influence exerted by the perfume of flowers. It is a matter of individual susceptibility. Some are affected by the lilac; others by the mimosa. Others, again, are in no manner affected by flowers, musk, amber, civet, or the various toilet preparations, but experience obstruction of the nose, hoarseness and oppression, from the odors of oils, grasses, burnt horn, and the emanations from tanneries and breweries. It is very difficult, adds M. Joal, to furnish an explanation of these peculiarities, and we must content ourselves by regarding them as examples of olfactory idiosyncrasy. It can not be denied that odors may occasion various accidents and vocal troubles, especially in persons of nervous temperament and excessive sensibility."

**Problems Solved in Dreams.**—At a recent meeting of the American Psychological Association, as reported in *The American Naturalist*, February, "Prof. W. R. Newbold narrated informally three cases vaguely described as 'Dream Reasoning,' which had occurred in the experience of two of his colleagues. Dr. W. A. Lamberton, Professor of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania, when a young man, after giving up as insoluble a problem in descriptive geometry upon which he had been working for weeks by the analytical method, awoke one morning several days later to find an hallucinatory figure projected upon a blackboard in his room with all the lines necessary to a geometrical solution of the problem clearly drawn. He has never had any other visual hallucination. Dr. H. V. Hilprecht, Professor of Assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania, some years ago dreamed an interpretation of the name Nebuchadnezzar which has since been universally adopted. At a later period he dreamed that an Assyrian priest gave him information about some inscribed fragments that had puzzled him which was afterward confirmed in all points now capable of confirmation. Dr. Newbold offered a psychological explanation of these curious cases."

**Alcoholism in Children.**—Dr. Moreau, in the *Annales Médico-Psychologiques*, as abstracted in the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, records several cases of alcoholism in children. "The tendency is in some cases hereditary; often it is the result of some psychical disturbance. Many cases are due to the ignorance of mothers who quiet their infants, even while at the breast, with wine or spirits. The pernicious habit of parents taking their little ones into public-houses, and there allowing them to share the drinks, is pointed out. The risk of alcoholism must always be considered in ordering alcohol for children; and where there is a history of alcoholism in a child's antecedents it is best to avoid it altogether. Dipsomania, gen-

erally hereditary, occurs both in boys and in girls. Delirium tremens has been seen at five years old; and cirrhosis of the liver, with definite history of abuse of alcohol, at three and one-half years. Children who have suffered from the effects of alcohol are especially liable to epilepsy, hysteria, moral insanity, etc. The prognosis in such cases is bad, the tendency to excess generally persisting."

**Face-Reading.**—"In the acquisition of the art of speech-reading by sight," says *The Popular Science Monthly*, "the eye of the deaf pupil becomes accustomed to certain positions of the organs of articulation, and he thus learns to understand the spoken words of others, altho he does not hear them. In teaching this art, Lillie Eginton Warren has found that the forty odd sounds of the English language are revealed in sixteen outward manifestations or pictures, and practise in following them as they rapidly appear in a face enables us to understand what is said. Some faces differ from others in strength of expression, and thus many show less action in the lower part. Nevertheless, there is in all persons a general approach to a certain definite movement of muscles, particularly when in animated conversation, and the trained eye notices what the inexperienced one fails to discover. After attaining a degree of proficiency in this art of expression-reading, persons seem to feel that they hear instead of see the words spoken. Reading our language in this way may be said to be mastery of a new alphabet, the rapidly moving letters or characters of which are to be found upon the page of the human countenance."

**Tea-Cigarettes.**—"The English," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "are not content with drinking tea at their 'five o'clock tea,' they smoke it. According to several English authorities, who denounce this new mania as a dangerous habit, it has become a fashionable fad. A great number of adepts at this new pastime are women of high education and fine mental endowments. 'Among my patients,' says a physician, 'attacked by extreme nervousness and insomnia, is a young woman of fine education, and I am treating at the same time another woman, well known as an author, whose romances are widely read and who smokes daily twenty to thirty green-tea cigarettes while at work.' At the house of a well-known lady tea-cigarettes are always passed around after dinner, and several celebrated actresses give tea-smoking parties twice a week. There is at Kensington a club composed of literary women, formed for the same purpose. One woman spends nearly £2 [\$10] a week to satisfy her craving. This habit is becoming so common that some tobacco merchants are already offering packets of these tea-cigarettes to the public."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is commonly supposed," says *Popular Science News*, "that the sudden and complete freezing of lakes and water-courses—not an infrequent occurrence in northern regions—must necessarily be fatal to all their inhabitants. Recent experiments by a French scientist, M. P. Regnard, have proved this to be an error. He cooled the water in an aquarium containing live carp to different degrees below freezing. At 0° C. the fishes seemed to fall asleep, but were not frozen. At -3° they were apparently dead, but retained their flexibility. The water being then gradually warmed, they revived, began to swim, and showed no signs of suffering. This would indicate that the polar seas, whose temperature never falls below 3° C., may be a congenial abode for creatures inured to this degree of cold."

In the opinion of *Engineering*, London, the compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights and measures two years after the passage of a law to that effect, as recently recommended by a Parliamentary committee, will be enormously beneficial. It says: "The time has gone past when it is necessary to furnish arguments as to the advantages of the metric system over present confused methods. Those whose business it is to deal with foreign countries know best how much they lose when they come into competition with manufacturers from Germany and Belgium, from the inability or indisposition of other nations to comprehend British standards." The paper, which is a recognized authority, considers it certain that the metric system will be adopted in England.

THE establishment of tea- and coffee-houses as substitutes for saloons is regarded by *Modern Medicine* as an evil. It says: "The good women who devote so much time and labor to the development and conducting of these enterprises are doubtless unaware of the fact that tea and coffee are inebriating substances as well as alcohol, tho they produce a different form of intoxication, and one which seldom results in such outbreking violence as sometimes arises from the use of alcoholic liquors."

THE oldest medical recipe is said by a French medical journal to be that of a hair-tonic for an Egyptian queen. It is dated 4000 B.C., and directs that dogs' paws and asses' hoofs be boiled with dates in oil.



## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## STANLEY'S TRIBUTE TO MISSIONARY ENDEAVORS IN AFRICA.

IN 1870 there were only two white men in all Equatorial Africa, from the Zambesi to the Nile. These were Dr. Livingstone and Sir Samuel Baker. The first had for years been absent from men's knowledge in the far interior, and no man knew what had become of him. The second had but just arrived in the White Nile region to suppress the slave-trade. Recalling these facts, by way of emphasizing the present hopeful condition of the Kongo Free State, Mr. Henry M. Stanley, in his "Story of the Development of Africa" (*Century*, February), goes on to recount some events of his own exploration of the Dark Continent, and incidentally speaks of the valuable agency of missionaries in opening up that long-unknown country. Among other things Mr. Stanley says:

"I was the only white man during 1876 in Equatorial Africa, but in 1877, when only a short distance from the Atlantic, the first missionaries landed on the east coast in response to an appeal that I had written in 1875 from Uganda. During the years from 1879 to 1884 missionaries followed closely my tracks up the Kongo, and as a hundred influences were in the course of a few years enlisted in the cause of Africa, Nyassa Land and the eastern and southern part of Central Africa began to be studded with Christian missions, and missionaries have continued to enter Africa ever since, until now there must be about 300 of them, and the number is still increasing. They are not all reputed to be first-class men, but it is wonderful what earnestness and perseverance will do. We have only to think of Uganda, with its 200 churches and cathedral and its 50,000 native Christians, read the latest official reports from Nyassa Land, and glance at the latest map of Africa, to be convinced of the zeal, devotion, and industry of the missionaries.

"Mission-houses do not grow of themselves. Gospels are not translated into African tongues, nor are converts spontaneous products of human nature. I am somewhat familiar with African facts, and to me these things represent immense labor, patience, and self-sacrifice; but others expect Africans to fall in love with the missionary's eyes.

"It is true, tho strange, that for the first six years or so very little visible effect is produced by missionary teaching and influence. The mind of a pagan descendant of innumerable centuries of pagans appears to be for some time impenetrable to the Christian doctrine, and no matter how zealously a missionary may strive with him, he continues to present a wooden dulness, until by and by there is a gleam of interest; he catches the idea, as it were; and the interest becomes infectious and spreads from family to family, and converts multiply rapidly. 'Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.'

"I have in my mind, as I write, the examples furnished by the Waganda, Wanyassa, and Bakongo. At the town of Banza Manteka, for instance, one day 900 natives came to Mr. Richards, the missionary, and requested to be baptized by him. He had labored among them many years, but hitherto converts had been few. The missionary imposed conditions on them. He said that they must first assemble their fetishes, idols, and stores of gin, and destroy all in the market-place. And they went forthwith, and did it.

"I estimate that there are at present 300 Europeans, inclusive of missionaries, in French Kongo; 150 in British East Africa; 350 in British Central Africa; 250 in German East Africa; and 1,400 in Belgian Kongo—altogether, say, 2,500 Europeans between the Zambesi and the Nile. The railways about to be constructed in British East and Central Africa and the German possessions will be the means of attracting several hundred more, just as the Kongo Railway has been the cause of the greater European population in the Kongo State; and since roadless Africa during the last ten years has attracted so many whites, it needs no prophet to predict that where one white traveled during its primitive state, a hundred will travel by railway. There are now only about 130 miles of railway within the limits of Equatorial Africa; but at the end of ten years from now we shall have the Kongo Railway, 250 miles long; the Stanley Falls Railway, 30 miles;

the Mombasa-Nyanza Railway, 660 miles; the Shire-Nyassa Railway, 70 miles; the German Usambara Railway, 120 miles; and probably the Nyassa-Tanganyika Railway, 220 miles, in complete working order."

Mr. Stanley thinks that the development of Africa now in progress is phenomenal. He suggests that if any one will take the trouble to read Parkman's story of the early days in America, and reflect upon what little advance was made in New South Wales during the first twenty years after its discovery, and compare both with what has taken place in the Kongo region after only eighteen years' knowledge of its river and basin, he will need no words of encouragement from any one. As for the climate, he says:

"It is no worse than that found elsewhere in tropic lands. The heat is not so great as in India, or as it is sometimes in New York in summer. Fortunately, the coast-belt on both sides of Africa, where the heat is greatest, and where the climate is most unhealthy, is narrow. In four hours a railway train at ordinary speed would enable us to cross it, and so avoid the debilitating temperature. Ascending the sides of the coast-range by the same means of conveyance, we should in two hours reach a rolling plain which gradually rises in height from 2,500 to 3,500 feet above the sea. Here the climate is sensibly cooler, and the white man can safely work six hours of the day in the open without fear of sunstroke, tho he must not count on immunity from fever. In from ten to twelve hours the traveler by train would meet another steep rise, and would find himself from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, on the broad central plateau of the continent, which varies from 600 to 1,000 miles across. It is in this section that the great lakes, snowy mountains, and tallest hills are found. Here we have cold nights and a hot sun when the skies are not clouded, tho the air in the shade is frequently cool enough for an overcoat; and it is on this immense upland that the white man, when compelled by circumstances, may find a home. . . .

"However, no amount of preaching against the climate will retard the development of Africa. Civilization has grasped the idea that it must enter and take possession, and now that it thoroughly realizes the fact that the *sine qua non* for securing that possession is the railway, I can conceive of nothing that will prevent the children of Europe finding out for themselves whether they can permanently reside there or not."

## PREACHERS AND POLITICS IN GERMANY.

SHOULD preachers engage in political and social agitations? The Superior Consistory of Prussia, the highest ecclesiastical authority in Germany, has, in an official pronouncement just issued, declared that the preacher of that kingdom shall not do so.

Soon after the dismissal of Bismarck, the present Emperor of Germany issued his program of social reform, and it was repeatedly announced that it was his ambition to be regarded as "the workingman's Emperor." This attitude, so far as it may have been intended to arrest the activity of the Social Democrats, has proved disappointing. Accordingly other sails have been set, and the state seems to be about ready to readopt the Bismarckian policy of suppressing the Social Democracy by force.

The pastors of Germany have taken no little interest in the agitation of the social question. Especially has this been the case with the younger and, theologically, more liberal elements. In fact a "Pastors' Social Party" was practically organized, with the influential journal *Hilfe* as its organ, edited by the skilful pen of Pastor Neumann. The pronounced program was to regain for the churches the masses (who had been lost, it was claimed, by the measures and manners of orthodoxy). In this social movement even many conservatives joined. At the National Christian Social Congress, held every summer for the past four or five years, Pastor Stoecker and Professor Harnack, the former a chief among the conservatives, the latter a prince among the liberals, sat as members of the same committee. The movement had almost attained national dimensions. Now all this has come to an end, according to the official declaration of the Superior Consistory

signed by its head, Dr. Barkhausen. The address is a lengthy document, the substance of which is the following:

The members of the Consistory have noticed with pain and surprise that not a few Protestant pastors of the country are beginning to take an extraordinary interest in the social problems and agitations of the day. The number of conventions, congresses, conferences, etc., called to discuss these matters is increasing steadily, and the prominence of the pastors at these meetings is pronounced. Especially is this the case with younger men; in not a few cases do theological students and candidates take a leading part in these discussions and deliberations.

In view of this the Consistory regards it as its duty to ask the pastors to desist from this work as inconsistent with their calling and profession. It is not a part of their vocation to take part in political and social agitations. Their work is to faithfully attend to their duty as preachers of the Word and as pastors of souls entrusted to their care. It is not denied that Christianity is to be the salt of the earth; but it is not the pastor's duty to take a direct or immediate part in such agitations. Let the pastor in the line of his direct work instruct his people in godliness and in love to their neighbors, and these teachings will then bear their fruit in the callings and walks of life. Not directly, but only indirectly, is it the duty of the pulpit to influence the affairs of political and public life.

The publication of these directions, which, in a country like Germany, where state and church are united, are equivalent to a command, has aroused the German pastors thoroughly. The conservative papers on the whole regard the publication as wise and timely, and as a call from the higher authorities for the pastors to be about their real business. But the protests have been decided and loud, evidencing a vigor seldom exhibited in Germany against those in authority. Thoroughly representative in this regard is the discussion in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic, the most influential liberal organ in the country. It says this:

"1. We protest against this declaration in the name of the honor of the German clergy. There has for many years not appeared an official ecclesiastical declaration which has attacked the honor of the ministry as has been done in this case.

"2. We protest in the name of the younger generations of the clergy. In no other field of labor have the younger men shown such activity and such success as in the application of Christian principles to the problems of daily life.

"3. We protest in the name of the whole Christian social movement. This movement has already its enemies among the unbelieving masses, and it is wrong for the highest church government to place itself on the side of the latter. The whole movement aims at a betterment and Christianization of the people and merits the support of all patriots and lovers of the church.

"4. We protest because we love our state churches, as it is the effort of this agitation to convert these into national churches, in which all participate in the blessings of Christianity."

Naturally Neumann's *Hilfe* has been hit hardest, as it is the organ of this party. Among other comments it says:

"The Prussian Consistory wants to silence the pastors, to pen them up in the pulpit and in their houses, and not permit them to take part in the living problems of the day. . . . We on our part will maintain our rights as Protestants and are comforted by the fact that the power of the address is not absolute. It will be put into force only in so far as the convictions of pastors can be influenced by it. A great many of us will not on this account throw away our arms or give up our program."

The political journals are divided in their views as to the merits and demerits of the address. *The North German Gazette* praises it, because it clearly defines the line of demarcation between Christian charity work and political agitation, and in the latter department promptly calls a halt to the overzealous pastors. It clearly prescribes the limits of the churches' activity and says to politically inclined pastors: So far and no further.

The influential Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* also approves of the principles expressed, but acknowledges the honesty in the motives of the clergy who have been engaged in this politico-social move-

ment. Other political journals as a rule condemn the document as interfering with the rights which pastors have and enjoy as citizens of the Empire.

### PRESIDENT HARPER ON THE BIBLE.

**T**HE *Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) takes President Harper, of the University of Chicago, severely to task for certain of his views which he expressed in a recent interview with the editor of the *Texas Baptist Standard*. In some prefatory observations concerning President Harper, *The Journal and Messenger* expresses its grievous disappointment over the position taken by him toward the interpretation of Old-Testament history in general. It had expected different things. It says that it seems to be Dr. Harper's aim now "to see how little he can leave for the student to place his foot upon with his assurance of its immovability." In the interview reported in *The Baptist Standard*, Dr. Harper, in reply to some direct questions submitted to him, made statements like the following:

"The story of Adam and Eve is certainly not fiction, and it is certainly not history, in the sense in which we use the word history to-day. . . . As these [Genesis] stories appear among the Hebrews, they have been purified and purged, and at the same time filled with a distinct spirit which, from my point of view, can be only explained by assuming a supernatural, divine influence. . . . I believe that these early stories of Genesis contain the world's earliest ideas, purged and purified by the divine Spirit, concerning the origin of man. . . . The early ideas of these people may or may not be correct. That does not affect the great truth. The essential idea contained in the first chapter of Genesis is shown by all history to have been true."

As to the inspiration of the Old-Testament Scriptures, President Harper is reported as saying:

"The thing which seems to me to deserve emphasis is the inspiration of the history of the chosen nation. God worked in all history, but he worked in Hebrew history and New-Testament history in a sense in which He did not appear in other history. This was a specially ordered, specially guided history, the events of which were directed, and the great lives of which were so influenced as to produce a history out of which should come these biblical records. Now, inasmuch as the history itself was divinely guided and inspired, the records which grew out of the history, which were occasioned by the history, were thus, in the same sense, divinely inspired and divinely ordered. Whatever supernatural element we find in the history itself, whatever is in the events, that same thing we shall find in the record; whatever one was the other was. The history, however, is the fundamental thing, that is the rock upon which we may stand; and if we can prove, upon scientific grounds, that that history was unique, distinct from all other history, we have a basis upon which our divine inspiration from our Bible can rest."

Commenting on these utterances, *The Journal and Messenger* says:

"It seems, then, that in order to a divine record, we must have a divine history; or, rather, we must have a course of conduct ordered and directed by God. In order to have an inspired record of the doings of Satan, we must have Satan divinely directed and controlled. It can not be true that Satan wrought his devilish work upon Job, unless it is true that God directed him in his devices and energized him in the execution of his plans. We must have a divinely directed order of events, before God can put it into the heart and the pen of a scribe to tell the truth about it; and then it must not be expected that his record will be true to the facts. . . .

"When asked what are the essential elements in which he differs from the 'orthodox' view of the Scriptures, Dr. Harper said: (1) 'In giving more prominence to the history which forms the basis on which the divine revelation rests.' Herein is a marvel. A man tells us that what in the common view is history is not history at all, but simply a conglomeration of traditions, 'purged and purified by the divine Spirit;' and then, in a breath, he tells us that he differs from the orthodox in that he emphasizes more



fully the historical basis upon which the divine revelation rests. We confess to utter inability to harmonize these two statements. First, we have no reliable history. It is only a tradition, 'purged and purified by the divine Spirit;' then, after destroying, so far as he is able, the historical character of the writings, he tells us that he differs from those who believe in their historical character, in that he gives 'more prominence to the history which forms the basis on which the divine revelation rests' (!). Divine revelation resting upon history which is not history at all; a record which is not history, but which bears the evidence of purging and purifying by the divine Spirit! We have to confess to amazement and confusion; and we ask, How can these things be joined together so as to reflect credit upon the president of a great university?"

### THE POPE'S AUTHORSHIP AND INFALLIBILITY.

IN our issue of January 4 last we quoted the *Riforma*, Rome, as claiming that the name of the present Pope figures among the list of authors on the *Index Expurgatorius* of the Roman Catholic Church, together with a correction by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to the effect that Leo XIII. is not mentioned in the *Index*, but that a certain book once written by him is there listed. Subsequently, in an issue of January 18, we quoted a denial of the *Riforma's* charge from the *Ave Maria*, and in our issue of February 1 we quoted from *The Freeman's Journal*, New York, parts of an editorial on infallibility which grew out of this same subject. We throughout avoided carefully all reference to the subject from which it might be inferred that we are not conversant with the officially acknowledged explanation of the doctrine of papal infallibility. Yet a number of Catholic papers accuse us of having deviated from our "usual carefulness." The paper with which the story originated is one of the most reliable Italian publications, and, altho edited on very liberal principles, is not opposed to the authority of the church in purely clerical affairs. We give now the text of a letter written by Father John S. Vaughan to *The Scotchman*, Glasgow, in answer to a statement that "the Pope must now be fallible and infallible at the same time." Father Vaughan says:

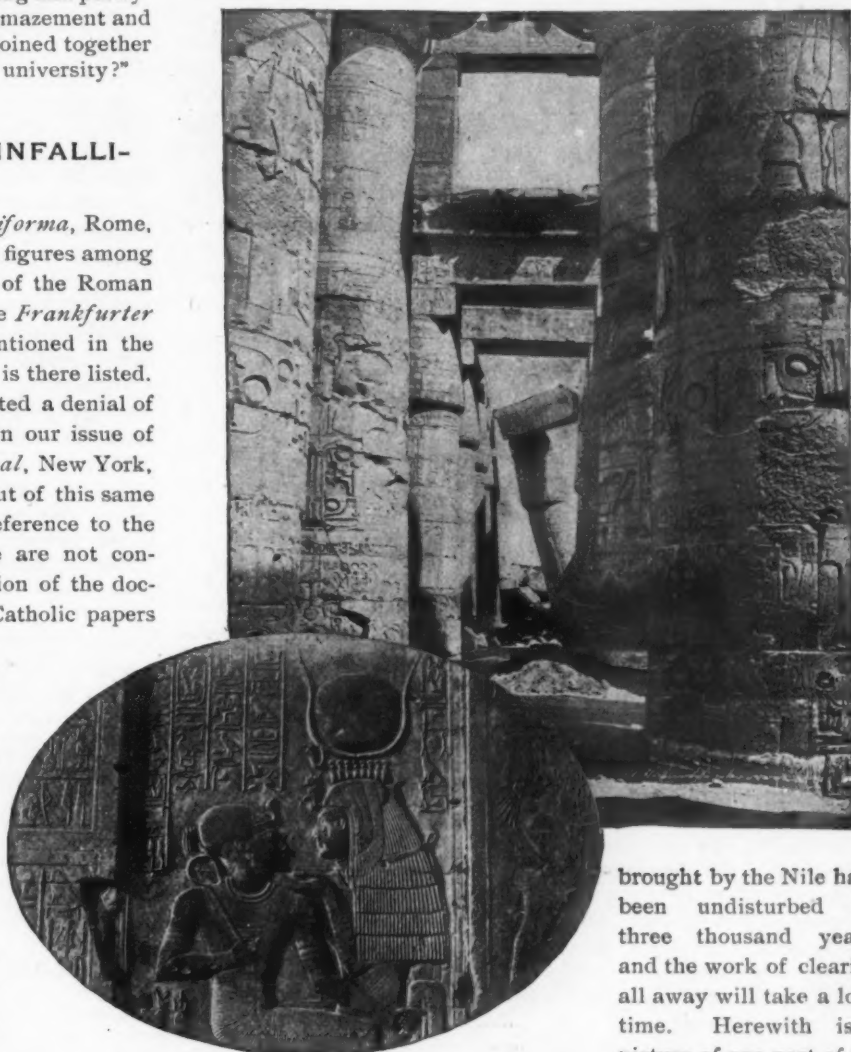
"Supposing the facts of the case to be as there stated, the consequences drawn by your correspondent are wholly unwarranted. They are evidently based upon a complete misconception, both as to the (a) nature and as to the (b) range of the Catholic doctrine of papal infallibility. Perhaps you will allow me to remark—Firstly, that infallibility does not extend to statements made by a Pope before his election to the Chair of Peter; secondly, that even after his consecration his infallibility does not cover books and treatises which he may write, even while Pope, but as private doctor or theologian; thirdly, that infallibility in no way safeguards the 'Congregation of the Index' in their selection of the books or other writings to be placed upon their black list, known as the *Index of Prohibited Books*. From this it will be readily seen that the amusement arising from the supposed conflict between the facts you mention and the dogma of papal infallibility is, as our American cousins would say, 'just a little previous.'"

Mgr. Merry del Val, "Private Chamberlain of H. H. Pope Leo XIII.," publishes a statement to the effect that the book in question was really written by Canon Carlo Paoletti, an excellent, well-meaning man, but not always of sound mind, whom Cardinal Pecci patronized. Mgr. del Val declares that Father Vaughan is right in the distinctions he makes, but that his defense of the Pope is not necessary in the present case. It remains only for us to remark that the *Riforma* still maintains its assertions.

THE German-Jewish papers are publishing a list of wounded and deceased Jewish soldiers in recent German wars in order to disprove anti-Semitic charges.

### A RELIC OF OLD EGYPT.

NEWS from Cairo confirms the report of the discovery of an object of special interest to Egyptologists. Mr. Jacques de Morgan, the Director-General of Antiquities, has succeeded in clearing away the soil and sand in which the bases of the pillars of the great Temple of Karnak were embedded. The floor of the temple is still six feet below the surface. The alluvial deposits



BAS-RELIEF AND COLUMNS OF THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK.

brought by the Nile have been undisturbed for three thousand years, and the work of clearing all away will take a long time. Herewith is a picture of one part of the temple as it appears now

that the lower part of the columns is laid bare. *The Christian Herald*, from which we take the foregoing facts, says:

"There are still standing 134 of these beautiful columns, rich in sculpture and bearing inscriptions of inestimable value to historians. It is necessary to proceed with the work with extreme caution, as in some instances the bases of the pillars have crumbled, and unless they are repaired they are liable to fall with the immense monolithic blocks which rested upon them. It is believed that Seti I., whose cartouche is the oldest yet found in the Temple, was not its builder, but that it dates back to Amenophis III., who reigned about fifteen hundred years before Christ. It was a magnificent pile, covering three acres. Besides the columns there were two hundred sphinxes, and long and stately flights of steps leading into the various courts of the Temple. The walls were covered with hieroglyphics and bas-relief sculptures of great beauty, delicately chiseled and vividly colored. One of these exquisite bas-reliefs is shown in the lower panel of our illustrations. It represents the heathen goddess Isis, whose tears, according to the myth, caused the overflow of the Nile. She is pictured holding on her knees her son, Horus, who in Egyptian mythology represents the sun and the three great planets. Two thirds of the chief wall on which the bas-reliefs are cut was thrown down by an earthquake near the beginning of our era, and the work of devastation was carried further by the Persian army of Cambyses, but sufficient remains to indicate the subjects the

bas-reliefs were designed to commemorate. They relate to the conquests of Seti I. in Western Asia and Sheshank I. in Palestine. We may therefore conclude, if, as is now generally believed, Rameses II. was the Pharaoh of the Oppression, that this Temple must have been in its glory when Moses was being educated in Egypt, and that his eyes must have rested on the sculptures now laid bare. The present desolation is a striking fulfilment of the prophecy pronounced against Egypt in the days of its power:

"I will make the land waste and all that is therein by the hand of strangers. . . . I will also destroy all the idols and I will cause their images to cease." (Ezek. xxx. 13.)"

### THE SITE OF PARADISE.

IN a recent lecture by Prof. Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University, on "The Site of Paradise" (as reported in *The Hebrew Standard*), some interesting facts are given concerning the various aspects of the story of Paradise from the standpoints of theology, philosophy, language, geography, and folk-lore. As to the language of Paradise, Professor Haupt said that the Jews believed it to be Hebrew, because God had used for light and darkness the Hebrew words for day and night; but opinions are varied as to this, representatives of many modern languages either playfully or actually holding to a belief that theirs was the favored language, or perhaps that God spoke in one European language, was answered by Adam in a second, who spoke to Eve habitually in a third, and was addressed by the serpent in a fourth. Other points in the lecture are thus summarized:

"There are more than eighty different theories extant regarding the site of Paradise, viz.: The North Pole, Polynesian Islands, Canaries, Cashmere, Delta of the Indus, Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Armenia, Scandinavia, Eastern Prussia, foot of Saint Gothard in Switzerland, etc. These theories, the speaker maintained, were deficient in three respects: They try to harmonize the biblical description with actual geographical conditions; they do not strictly adhere to the principle that the words used in the description of Paradise must have the same meaning that they always have in other passages of the Old Testament; and, lastly, they confuse biblical and extra-biblical ideas, failing to distinguish between the Hebrew conception of Paradise and the primitive Babylonian view.

"According to the views of the Babylonians, as found in the Babylonian Nimrod epic, Paradise, with the fountain of life, was situated not at the head of four rivers, but at the mouths of the rivers. The same idea is found in the Oriental legends concerning Alexander the Great, which are ultimately derived from the Babylonian Nimrod epic.

"When the Hebrews adopted the Babylonian idea of Paradise they transferred the Garden of Eden from the mouths of the rivers to the heads of these same four rivers. This was done in accordance with the idea of the Hebrews that God dwelt in the North. Such an idea is found, for instance, in the first chapter of Ezekiel, where the prophet in relating his vision distinctly says that he saw it northward. And so, too, in the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah.

"Now, these changes, of course, entailed a geographical confusion, because, while the four rivers all empty into the Persian Gulf, they do not, of course, spring from the same source."

**Professor Bonney on Immortality.**—A special feature of *The Christian Commonwealth*, of London, is its interviews with noted men of the day on subjects of interest to the religious public. One of its latest was with Professor C. C. Bonney, the noted geologist and scientific writer. Among other things Professor Bonney was asked this question:

"Then your scientific studies have not shaken your belief in personal immortality?" To which he answered:

"Not in the least; rather have they strengthened it by suggesting analogies and showing relations between the condition of matter and its environment. But I ought to say that I am not one of those who look upon immortality as a necessary condition of every human being. In reading the New Testament I think we often impart a meaning into the word 'eternal death' which I may term non-natural. It is generally interpreted to mean a painful form of life; but I think both the words life and death ought to be un-

derstood in their natural senses, as antithetical the one to the other. I hold what is commonly called Conditional Immortality, which seems to me to agree best with the Savior's teaching. 'This is life eternal, to know Thee, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent.' Very good; but not to know is not to have life eternal, and the antithesis of life is death. I do not, however, hold that the existence of any man who has not eternal life is necessarily concluded at the moment which we call death, because I believe in justice, and I can not think that a man can escape the consequences of wrong-doing by just putting a pistol to his head. But sooner or later the man who does not lay hold of eternal life will die."

**A Roman Catholic View of Church Unity.**—*The Kansas City Catholic* says: "In the prevalent views upon Christian unity' expressed recently among our separated brethren of the sects, they show what we must call a strange want of any true conception of what a unity of the Christian church must be. Christian unity must be a unity of dogmatic teaching, because disunity in this is the cause of the disunity and continuance of the sects. This unity of dogmatic teaching must be infallibly certain, or else the expectation of unity is not only a delusion but irrational, because anything not infallible is changeable and will take them back to the changing and changeable sects again. A unity must have a central seat of authority; and a recognition of the right to differ with the authority, so held to by those of the sects who have expressed themselves, makes their idea of 'Christian unity' a chimera. They continue to strangely confound sectarian with unsectarian, and thus confound diversity with unity. No matter how well meaning, such misconception of Christian unity is contrary to common sense. This makes them thoroughly irrational in their course."

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"HER MAJESTY," says a writer in *The Woman at Home* (London), "has kept the religious instruction of her children largely in her own hands. When Mr. Birch has been appointed tutor to the Prince of Wales, the Queen wrote: 'It is an important step, and God's blessing be upon it; for upon the good education of princes, and especially those who are destined to govern, the welfare of the world, in these days, very greatly depends.' A story is told that when the archdeacon of London was catechizing the young princes, he said, 'Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly.' At which the boys piped up, 'Oh, but it is mamma who teaches us our Catechism.' It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Queen occasionally taught a Bible-class for the children of those in attendance at Buckingham Palace."

THE sixtieth birthday of Dr. Adolf Stoecker, the former court preacher of Berlin, was celebrated recently in that city. *The Freimund* (Conservative Lutheran) comments on the occasion as follows: "Altho we occupy a different church standpoint and deplore Stoecker's unionistic sentiments, yet we thank God for what this man has accomplished in his own time and place. To mention but one thing: Stoecker deserves thanks, more than any one else, that in Berlin positive believing Christians now control the congregations, and have a majority in the representatives at Synod; also that the tendency of the faith and of the church in this world city (Berlin) is altogether different now from what it was in 1870."

IN spite of the climate the people of Iceland are certainly not cold in matters of religious belief. There are 287 churches on the island, of which 12 are of stone, 246 of wood, and 29 of turf. In the inside these edifices are extremely plain with bare walls. Musical instruments are scarce. Only 51 churches possess even a harmonium. Even the cathedral at Reikjavik has no organ, but only a large harmonium. Church services are well attended, and the position of the clergy is one of high respect. Of the 72,445 inhabitants of the island 72,000 are Lutherans.

GENERAL BOOTH, says *The Indian Witness*, is bringing with him to India an ambitious scheme for peasant settlements in this country, and he will ask the Indian Government to assist him by giving grants of land on which to establish these settlements. He proposes to ask for 50,000 acres of land in blocks of from 500 to 5,000 acres free of taxes for five years. His scheme includes not only the peasant settlements, but also a land agency, whose business it will be to utilize in the interests of the poor the various tracts of waste land near the towns.

"ARCHDEACON GOVETT," says *The Rock*, London, "calls attention to the deep and widespread mischief which has been for years silently effected by the illustrations in *Punch*. Since a Roman Catholic became its editor, scarcely a week has passed in which our bishops, our clergy, and the non-conforming ministers have not been made the subject of some objectionable caricature, delineating them in some unmanly, cowardly, ridiculous, or contemptible aspect."

AN effort in a new direction is now being made in Milwaukee, Wis., by an organization denominated "The Christian Labor Union." Its purpose is to bring into social relation with the church and with each other the working-people whose means, or rather whose lack of means, forbid their establishing a church.



## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## A FRENCH PROBLEM.

THE fact that the long-smouldering enmity between England and Germany has suddenly burst forth has put France in a position of much advantage. The Republic can choose its allies now. The English press, almost without exception, endeavors to convince the French that they can not do better than join England in crushing the power which so unceremoniously thrusts itself forward. The Germans, who have been courting France for some years, now declare that it is a thankless task, but they express their confidence that France, for her own sake, would rather be neutral in a struggle between England and Germany than assist the former power. The choice is a difficult one for France, but it seems as if the majority of Frenchmen favored neutrality. The following excerpts will illustrate how difficult the choice appears. The *Figaro*, Paris, said:

"The Triple Alliance has fallen into lethargy in Berlin as elsewhere, and much more attention is paid to the development of the power of England than to the bellicose ideas of the French people. If England were well advised, would she not take advantage of such an opportunity to hold out her hand to France? . . . Surely, as long as France holds aloof from combinations against Great Britain the latter is in no danger."

The *Journal*, Paris, says:

"The Triple Alliance is an antiquated combination, from which benefit can no longer be expected. Great Britain ought to turn in another direction. Just think: If she supported Russia and France, what a force that would constitute in the world! For the last few days every possible civility has been shown us by British journals, even by those which are generally least given to making themselves agreeable to us. Let the honor now fall to you, Messieurs les Anglais, of evacuating Egypt."

But England did not and does not see it in that light. The practical English declare that, if they have to pay for an alliance they can get it at a cheaper rate than at the price of Egypt. Hence the *Figaro* says a few days later:

"This is no time for a policy dictated by sentiment. We must do what the interests of France demand; we must determine if it will not pay us to support Germany's policy. Do not let us deceive ourselves: Germany leads in the opposition against England, and will do everything to annoy her. We have many more grievances against England than against our Eastern neighbor. We must find out whether Germany is willing to support our interests before we join the 'friendly powers' alluded to in the famous telegram that spoils every breakfast in England some time ago."

M. Meline, ex-President of the Executive Council, points out that England can not be permitted under any circumstances to extend her sphere of influence in Africa without serious danger to France. He says:

"Through the occupation of Egypt England has become mistress of the road to the Far East by way of the Suez Canal. If she is now permitted to possess herself of the Transvaal and to absorb Laurenço-Marquez and Delagoa Bay—the best port on the east coast of Africa—it is certain that she will rule the Indian Ocean and we would be at her mercy in the Far East. This alone, not to speak of the enormous sums we have invested in the Transvaal, is sufficient to prevent us from permitting the fall of the Boer power. Whatever may be offered to us to change our mind would be only a trap."

M. de Launessan, ex-governor of Indo-China, writes in the *Rappel*:

"France may now congratulate herself that she did not assist in the execution of the English project of the dismemberment of China after the China-Japan War, but associated herself with Russia and Germany in regulating the Far Eastern question. If France had allied herself with England, she would be isolated

with England. Now, however, the accord established with the other two great powers gives her a strong position, and allows her to hope for a favorable solution of other questions of importance, notably that of Egypt."

The *Gaulois* and the *Radical* think Germany can not be supported unless she gives back Alsace-Lorraine. If we turn to France's ally, Russia, we find that her enmity against England is uncompromising. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The eulogies upon Jameson, in which even the poet laureate has joined, reveal thoroughly the character of the English. They have never doubted their right to attack their neighbors in a piratical manner, altho they have never before shown themselves in their true colors to such an extent. It is to be hoped that every civilized government will in future remember that filibustering is openly sanctioned by the countrymen of Jameson and Rhodes. They must be kept without the pale of nations that have some regard for international law. Henceforth the security of Europe demands a political combination in which physical preponderance is not on the side of England."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE GERMAN ANNIVERSARY.

JANUARY 18, 1896, the Germans celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their union in a strong empire. The great majority of the nation showed much enthusiasm on this occasion, and indorsed the hope of a bright future, as expressed by the Emperor, with much fervor. Aside from the natural consequence of an anniversary of this kind, the celebration is chiefly remarkable for the number of derogatory press comments it has called forth, showing plainly how unwelcome the creation of a strong government in Germany is to many nations and to individuals in Germany. Foremost among the internal enemies of the Empire are the Socialists. Their chief organ, the *Vorwärts*, Berlin, says: "As far as the benefit of the working-classes is concerned, it is of no importance at all whether we have a united Germany or not," and proceeds to characterize the history of the last twenty-five years as follows:

1. A twenty-years' Kulturkampf against the Catholics. Exceptional laws against a third of the population.
2. Twenty-five years of persecution of, and twelve years exceptional laws against, a party comprising a quarter of the nation.
3. Thousands of years' imprisonment inflicted upon the advocates of the people's rights.
4. Taxes doubled and tripled.
5. Army doubled, police tripled.
6. The poor man's thousand millions of marks spent for barracks, rifles, guns, and swords.
8. Eight thousand millions in the shape of protective duties and other privileges given to a ruling minority from the pockets of the people.
9. The press gagged.
10. The people's confidence in justice shaken.
11. The universal suffrage endangered."

Next among the internal enemies follow the Freisinningen, who advocate the abolition of government by trained officials, desire that the royal power be reduced to mere representation, and favor an era of rule by professional politicians elected on party lines. Alexander Meyer writes in the *Nation*, Berlin:

"Those who have certain well-defined political ideas, and go to work with a view to realize them, have often no reward except the poor consolation that if they do not succeed, their political opponents have not fared much better. We certainly have not managed to obtain the advantages we sought; we even see the very liberties of which we thought we were in undisputed possession endangered."

In the north of the Empire are a quarter of a million Danes who still hope for reunion with Denmark. In the East the Poles declare that they can not be expected to rejoice in a strong Germany, and the French population of Alsace-Lorraine express themselves in a similar manner. Sigl, in the Munich *Vaterland*, says Bavaria is becoming "Prussianized," and rather than the continuation of the present régime he would see a weak but independent Bavaria. Against these dissatisfied ones, however,

stands the great array of papers which see much progress. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out the following advantages gained during the past twenty-five years:

"The national prestige has been raised abroad, and upon this prestige has been built an enormous trade, still growing, a trade which without the protection of the Empire, would have been crushed by Germany's competitors. The wealth of the nation has increased correspondingly, and there is less actual poverty in Germany than among her neighbors.\* The finances of the Empire are in excellent condition, and the decrease of Particularism [Secessionism] shows that the nation appreciates the progress that has been made."

A Belgian paper, the *Indépendance*, Brussels, usually not well disposed toward Germany, thinks that in spite of all that is said to the contrary these expressions of dissatisfaction are only evidences of the eternal grumbling of the Germans. That paper says:

"The outward signs of celebration were almost as simple as the manner in which the news of the creation of the Empire was received twenty-five years ago. But this absence of show is deceiving. We must guard against the conclusion that the union has become weaker, or that the people attach little importance to the fact which they recall in such mediocre manner. The sentiment of union is stronger and more general than a quarter of a century ago. The number of Particularists has very much diminished. There is no longer a single party worthy of the name desiring disunion. Nobody wishes for a return of the conditions existing before 1871. . . . I was at the Kroll Theater when an orator who spoke of the colonial enterprises of Germany, declared that England would not be permitted to touch the independence of the Transvaal, and he was most enthusiastically cheered."

This allusion brings us to the foreign enemies of the German Empire. France, on the whole, preserved silence during the commemorations, altho France had the greatest right to be displeased. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"French patriotism is very different from the German's love of his country. Frenchmen demand, as their unalienable right, that France should be regarded as superior to all other nations, and the French will never acknowledge that other nations can be anything but inferior to them, both intellectually and physically. Hence the French must be forgiven if they regard their defeat as unmerited injustice."

But the French do not show as much animosity toward Germany just now as the English. A remark made by Emperor William that Germany must "bestir herself to protect the interests of her children abroad," has called forth much censure in England. The *Home News*, London, says:

"In Berlin, the desire to talk of a Greater Germany is growing in strength, but it is forgotten that while German colonies are a limited quantity, every German who has found a home outside the Fatherland is not under the German flag. The Germans in German colonies are very few compared with their numbers under the British and the United States flags. Germany indeed embarked too late on colonial enterprise, and to speak of a world-empire is to remind rivals of German ambitions on the one hand and of the impossibility of realizing them on the other."

The *St. James's Gazette* mentions "two millions of trained men who do not agree with the German Government and will prevent Germany from troubling other nations." "The Emperor," continues the paper, "should be satisfied with what Germany has got. As it happens, there is little left worth taking in the shape of colonies, for England possesses the most of them, but England has shown herself very magnanimous, too magnanimous perhaps, in giving up Heligoland." The *Herald*, Glasgow, in a long leader, finishes off Germany's hopes of expansion to the following effect:

"This hope is ridiculous. Germans are not seagoing people. Their mercantile fleet is as yet only about a fifth of that of Eng-

land. The German navy is ridiculously small, and the Reichstag will not grant the money to build a large one. Besides, even if the Germans wanted ships, dockyards, and other naval establishments they would not know how to build them. Even if they should, they could not become a colonial power unless they rival Great Britain, and that assumption is ridiculous. The sooner the Kaiser and his subjects abandon the hope of a Greater Germany beyond the seas, the better it will be for them."

The *Daily Chronicle* regards the Empire as a failure. The *Belfast Northern Whig* says England can take care of herself, "but it is sad to see the destinies of the new German Empire and the people dependent on a ruler who has no forethought and no stability," and *The Globe* expresses itself in this way:

"If Germany really hopes to build up 'a world-empire' worthy of the name, she can only do so at the expense of Great Britain, and recent attempts to thwart our diplomacy would seem to suggest that, not for the first time in the world's history, an attempt is being made to excuse tyranny at home by aggression abroad."

As a reply to all this the German papers are, in the main, content to print the expressions of the English papers without comment.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### MARTINEZ CAMPOS AND THE CUBAN REBELLION.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS, the aged generalissimo of the Spanish forces in Havana, who has been recalled, had at his disposal at least 60,000 men, making due allowance for the necessary garrisons and for the sick, which fill the military hospitals. Yet Campos seemed unable to accomplish the defeat of the rebels. It appears that he hoped to accomplish more by diplomacy than by feats of arms, and the Spanish Government was willing to let him try persuasion. But the fact that the insurgents have lately shown themselves in the neighborhood of Havana, while Campos was unable to bring them to battle, was too much for the patience of the Spaniards. In an interview with the special correspondent of *Politiken*, Copenhagen, Campos said:

"People in Europe do not understand the situation in Cuba. It is known that Cuba is fighting for independence, but it is not known that the Cubans are divided into so many parties that anarchy would be the result if Spain were to release them. Read the Cuban papers, and you will discover that there are four principal parties. The first of these, the wealthier people, wish to maintain the *status quo*. The second is content with Spanish suzerainty, but demands autonomy in the internal affairs of the island. A small party would like to be united with the United States. But the most numerous, the *palencas*, i.e., the descendants of the negro slaves, who are joined by all people who have nothing to lose, wish to set up an independent government. With such a state of affairs it would be unwise to proceed with great strictness. To crush the rebellion, one would have to crush the good with the bad. Spain, however, should prove that she wishes the welfare of Cuba only."

The Spaniards, who are tired of paying the cost of the experiment, declare that enough leniency has been shown. The *Ejercito*, Madrid, says:

"When General Weyler arrives in Cuba a more energetic campaign may be confidently expected. A few more battalions will be added to the forces already on the spot, and there is no reason why the rebellion should not have decreased very much in May. With the troops which Marshal Campos had at his disposal, better results could surely have been obtained. He made the mistake of splitting his army into many small detachments for the protection of private property. His cavalry should have been used exclusively in pursuit of the enemy."

The *Novedades*, New York, thinks that, in view of the fact that the population of the principal cities of Cuba, and, indeed, everybody who has something to lose, were ready to assist Campos in crushing the rebellion, he has shown little courage. He acted too little and talked too much. This is also the opinion

\* London, London, in a paper on the municipality of Berlin, points out that while the proportion of paupers is 1 in 70 in the English capital, it is only 1 in 1,000 in Berlin.—*Ed. THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



of the *General-Anzeiger*, Frankfort, which regards Campos as a Spanish Boulanger. That paper says:

"Martinez Campos's reputation has been acquired more by his diplomacy than by his ability in the management of troops. His men are scattered to such an extent that the rebels always manage to appear with superior forces. He has 43 vessels to guard the coast, yet they do not seem able to prevent the landing of expeditions. Martinez Campos has excused himself by saying that he hoped to end the revolution without the necessity of burying 100,000 Spaniards in the island. Yet he has to acknowledge that only 175 soldiers per week succumb to the fever during the last few weeks. Is it likely that his slow methods, even if successful, will cost less than 100,000 men?"

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, acknowledges that Campos wished to act for the best, but his mild treatment of the rebels could not possibly be appreciated by them before he had beaten them. The duty of a general is to crush the enemy; when that has been accomplished, gentler methods may be tried. The same paper points out that Maximo Gomez, besides the Prussian Roloff, the only white leader of any consequence in the rebel camp, is a Spaniard by birth, and a former Spanish subaltern, who, despairing of the possibility of rising in the service of his own country, now revenges himself upon the corruption rampant in the Spanish service.

There is some speculation abroad as to what the United States will do if the new commander-in-chief in Cuba pursues a more energetic policy. *Justice*, London, thinks the case of Cuba shows that Great Britain does not stand alone in "illicit war-making." This Socialist paper, which shows little sympathy with the rebel movement, says:

"The truth is that the insurrection in Cuba is being supplied with arms and money entirely from the United States. Not on any small scale either. The principal subventioners are the Sugar Trust, which body has contributed large sums of cash and quantities of arms, and is accused of bribing Gomez to fire the sugar plantations in order to run up the price of sugar. Neither Maceo nor Gomez bears a good reputation, and both are as much or as little 'generals' as the filibusters Jameson and Willoughby. Nevertheless, they may be fighting against oppression and therefore deserve our sympathy. But Spain is quietly working up her case against the United States all the time; and the feeling of the Spaniards against the Americans is such that if by any unfortunate chance the latter did find themselves in a difficulty it is almost a certainty that Spain would seize the opportunity of avenging herself."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### RUSSIA THE "CHAMPION OF NATIONAL FREEDOM."

THE remarkable assertion contained in the above headline is not made by a Russian. It comes from an Englishman, the editor of *The Friend of India*, Calcutta. This paper has for years advocated a friendly policy by Great Britain toward Russia, and persists in asserting that Russia is the natural ally of England. In an article on Russia's political record the editor points out that Russia is anything but aggressive in her relations with nations deserving to be called civilized. We summarize as follows:

It was a Russian Emperor, Alexander II., who, at all costs and at almost personal risk, decreed and carried through the most impressive fact, perhaps in modern history—the emancipation of the Russian serfs. There would have been glorification enough over this unprecedented act of sacrifice if it had been offered up by ourselves. But this is not all. To Russia, strange as it may seem, nearly all the European nations owe their redemption. The statement will sound so strange that it may be necessary to recall the facts.

At the Congress of Vienna (1814), Russia was the one power that distinguished itself by the moderation of its demands. Yet the overthrow of Bonaparte and the liberation of Europe was

mainly due to the reverses of Napoleon in Russia. Again, Alexander I. would have allowed the establishment of the Republic in France after the overthrow of Napoleon if the French people had thought more favorably of it than of the royal monarchy. In 1859 Russia placed 200,000 men on the Prussian frontier, thus preventing the Prussians from assisting the revolution in Lombardy, which led to the unification of Italy. In the same manner the unification of Germany was distinctly the work of Russia. When peace was concluded with France in 1871, Emperor William I. sent to Emperor Alexander the following message: "Never will Prussia forget that it is due to you that the war did not assume larger proportions. May God bless you for it! Your grateful friend for life." Russia accomplished this great service by refusing to listen to M. Thiers, and by preventing Austria and Denmark from taking part in the war on behalf of France. Rightly or wrongly, the Czar sympathized with the national movement in Germany. So again in the union of Wallachia and Moldavia into the modern Rumania, it was Russia that supported the national idea. Russia, too, proposed to strengthen Greece by adding Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete—provinces chiefly inhabited by Greeks—to the little kingdom. Emile de Laveleye has eloquently described the many disinterested services rendered to the cause of liberty in Europe, but "Russian aggression," "Russian ambition," and "Russian intrigue" have been so harped upon by the English press that Englishmen have ceased to think rationally about Russia.

Strange to say, England, the country where humanitarian principles and the cause of liberty are supposed to have a stronghold, has opposed, it is asserted, nearly every one of the movements referred to above. On this point the writer says:

England, in common with the rest of the allies, was anxious to restore the despotism of the French kings after Napoleon's fall. England, too, did not relish the idea of a strong Italy in the Mediterranean. When the Austrians were being driven out of Italy, the Prince Consort remarked, angrily, that Russia, of course, was at the bottom of the whole thing. When the German Empire was in formation, England rightly scented the formidable rivalry in power, politics, and trade that the new empire would oppose to her. England, therefore, opposed the unification of Germany as much as possible, and showed a cold and formal neutrality to its progress. England opposed the creation of Rumania, and England, also, thwarted the scheme of increasing the power of Greece.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

ALTHO the great majority of Englishmen still object to military service, questions like the following, which we take from *The Whitehall Review*, are quite numerous in the "correspondence corners" of British papers: "Why is it that every man in Europe, except an Englishman, deems it an honor to know how to use his national weapon, and to be a soldier in defense of his fatherland? Surely Englishmen are not less brave or less patriotic than Germans or Dutchmen. Is it not time for every Englishman of proper age, who is not a soldier, sailor, volunteer, or militiaman, to join a defensive force in the shape of a second line of militia? If the old foolish statement of a 'blood-tax destroying commerce' is trotted out again, we may ask in answer, Have not German merchants and workmen, since the perfection of their military machinery, competed more successfully with us in trade than ever?"

THE *Toronto Evening Telegram*, never very friendly to the United States, regards the grounding of the American liner *St. Paul* as a national humiliation. "A miss is as good as a mile," says the paper, "and if the *Campania* had gone ashore the American papers would have pointed to the escape of the *St. Paul* as proof of superior American seamanship. The incident suggests American inferiority on the sea, and the United States papers try to save their country from the odium which Britain would have had to shoulder had the *Campania* instead of the *St. Paul* gone ashore."

FLOGGING is still administered in Russia, and it is not uncommon that a prisoner is beaten to death. But even the slow and backward Russian farmer begins to think that a punishment which is, theoretically at least, thought too degrading for the Russian soldier, ought not to be applied to Russian civilians. Some local committees have petitioned the Government to abolish flogging. As matters stand, it is not unlikely that the petition will be laid on the table and the petitioners "across the bench."

THE French Academy of Sciences has settled the time-worn question: When does a new century begin? as far as France is concerned. The Academy agrees with its secretary, M. Bertrand, who argues that there never was a year 0; and that we reckon from the year 1 A.C. Hence the twentieth century begins January 1, 1901.

THE *Revue Militaire*, in speaking of the flying squadron which England fitted out with such *éclat* recently, points out that this squadron is no larger than the training squadron which Germany has cruising in the North Sea, and not as formidable as the French Channel fleet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ABOUT DISCONTENTED WOMEN.

WHICH is to blame, if either, for the spirit of discontent that has marred human life for six thousand years—man or woman? Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, writing for *The North American Review*, rather inclines to blame the woman. Every human being has a complaining side, she says, "but discontent is bound up in the heart of woman; it is her original sin." Mrs. Barr argues that if the first woman had been satisfied with her conditions, if she had not aspired to be "as gods," and hankered after



MRS. AMELIA E. BARR.

(By courtesy of Messrs. Dodd, Mead &amp; Co.)

unlawful knowledge, Satan would hardly have thought it worth his while to discuss her rights and wrongs with her; that, with or without reason, woman has been perpetually subject to discontent with her conditions, and, according to her nature, has been moved by its influence. Some women, she thinks, it has made peevish, some plaintive, some ambitious, some reckless, while a noble majority have found in its very control that serene composure and cheerfulness which is granted to those who conquer, rather than to those who inherit. Mrs. Barr believes that with all its variations of influence and activity there has never been a time in the world's history when female discontent has assumed so much and demanded so much as at the present day; "and," says she, "both the satisfied and the dissatisfied woman may well pause to consider whether the fierce fever of unrest which has possessed so large a number of the sex is not rather a delirium than a conviction—whether, indeed, they are not just as foolishly impatient to get out of their Eden as was the woman Eve six thousand years ago." Early in her argument Mrs. Barr says:

"We may premise, in order to clear the way, that there is a noble discontent which has a great work to do in the world; a discontent which is the antidote to conceit and self-satisfaction, and which urges the worker of every kind continually to realize a higher ideal. Springing from Regret and Desire, between these two sighs, all horizons lift; and the very passion of its longing gives to those who feel this divine discontent the power to overleap whatever separates them from their hope and their aspiration.

"Having acknowledged so much in favor of discontent, we may now consider some of the most objectionable forms in which it has attacked certain women of our own generation. In the van of these malcontents are the women dissatisfied with their home duties. One of the saddest domestic features of the day is the disrepute into which housekeeping has fallen; for that is a

woman's first natural duty and answers to the needs of her best nature. It is by no means necessary that she should be a Cinderella among the ashes, or a Nausicaa washing linen, or a Penelope forever at her needle, but all women of intelligence now understand that good cooking is a liberal science, and that there is a most intimate connection between food and virtue, and food and health, and food and thought. Indeed, many things are called crimes that are not as bad as the savagery of an Irish cook or the messes of a fourth-rate confectioner.

"It must be noted that this revolt of certain women against housekeeping is not a revolt against their husbands; it is simply a revolt against their duties. They consider housework hard and monotonous and inferior, and confess with a cynical frankness that they prefer to engross paper, or dabble in art, or embroider pillow-shams, or sell goods, or in some way make money to pay servants who will cook their husband's dinner and nurse their babies for them. And they believe that in this way they show themselves to have superior minds, and ask credit for a deed which ought to cover them with shame. For actions speak louder than words, and what does such action say? In the first place, it asserts that any stranger—even a young uneducated peasant girl hired for a few dollars a month—is able to perform the duties of the house-mistress and the mother. In the second place, it substitutes a poor ambition for love, and hand service for heart service. In the third place, it is a visible abasement of the loftiest duties of womanhood to the capacity of the lowest paid service. A wife and mother can not thus absolve her own soul; she simply disgraces and traduces her holiest work."

Mrs. Barr lays it down that housekeeping is no more hard and monotonous than men's work in the city. She suggests that the first lesson a business man has to learn is to do pleasantly what he does not like to do. As for housekeeping being degrading, she rules that out as the veriest nonsense, saying that it is only the weakest, silliest women who can not lift their work to the level of their thoughts and so ennoble both. She continues:

"There are other types of the discontented wife, with whom we are all too familiar: for instance, the wife who is stunned and miserable because she discovers that marriage is not a lasting picnic; who can not realize that her husband must be different from the lover; and spends her days in impotent whining. She is always being neglected, and always taking offense; she has an insatiable craving for attentions, and needs continual assurances of affection, wasting her time and feelings in getting up pathetic scenes of accusation, which finally weary, and then alienate her husband. Her own fault! There is nothing a man hates more than a woman going sobbing and complaining about the house with red eyes; unless it be a woman with whom he must live in a perpetual fool's paradise of perfection.

"There are also discontented wives, who goad their husbands into extravagant expenditure, and urge them to projects from which they would naturally recoil. There are others, whose social ambitions slay their domestic ones, and who strain every nerve, in season and out of season, and lose all their self-respect, for a few crumbs of contemptuous patronage from some person of greater wealth than their own. Some wives fret if they have no children, others just as much if children come. In the first case, they are disappointed; in the second, inconvenienced, and in both, discontented. Some lead themselves and others wretched lives because they have not three times as many servants as are necessary; a still greater number because they can not compass a life of constant amusement and excitement."

Mrs. Barr finds that married women are by no means the only complainers. She sees a great army of discontents who, having no men to care for them, are clamoring for their share of the world's work and wages. On the whole she thinks justice is on their side. We quote again:

"The discontent of workingwomen is understandable, but it is a wide jump from the woman discontented about her work or wages to the woman discontented about her political position. Of all the shrill complainers that vex the ears of mortals there are none so foolish as the women who have discovered that the founders of our Republic left their work half-finished, and that the better half remains for them to do. While more practical and sensible women are trying to put their kitchens, nurseries, and



drawing-rooms in order, and to clothe themselves rationally, this class of Discontents are dabbling in the gravest national and economic questions. Possessed by a restless discontent with their appointed sphere and its duties, and forcing themselves to the front in order to ventilate their theories and show the quality of their brains, they demand the right of suffrage as the symbol and guaranty of all other rights.

"This is their cardinal point, tho it naturally follows that the right to elect contains the right to be elected. If this result be gained, even women whose minds are not taken up with the things of the state, but who are simply housewives and mothers, may easily predicate a few of such results as are particularly plain to the feminine intellect and observation. The first of these would be an entirely new set of agitators, who would use means quite foreign to male intelligence. For instance, every favorite priest and preacher would gain enormously in influence and power; for the ecclesiastical zeal which now expends itself in fairs and testimonials would then expend itself in the securing of votes in whatever direction they were instructed to secure them. It might even end in the introduction of the clerical element into our great political council chambers—the Bishops in the House of Lords would be a sufficient precedent—and a great many women would really believe that the charming rhetoric of the pulpit would infuse a higher tone in legislative assemblies.

"Again, most women would be in favor of helping any picturesque nationality, without regard to the Monroe doctrine, or the state of finances, or the needs of the market. Most women would think it a good action to sacrifice their party for a friend. Most women would change their politics, if they saw it to be their interest to do so, without a moment's hesitation. Most women would refuse the primary obligation on which all franchises rest—that is, to defend their country by force of arms, if necessary. And if a majority of women passed a law which the majority of men felt themselves justified in resisting by physical force, what would women do? Such a position in sequence of female suffrage is not beyond probability, and yet if it happened, not only one law, but *all* law would be in danger."

In closing her article, Mrs. Barr says that the one unanswerable excuse for woman's entrance into active public life of any kind is *need*, tho in the beginning, she adds, this need sprang from discontented women preferring the work and duties of men to their own work and duties.

### MUST WE GIVE UP THE OLD-FASHIONED HAND-SHAKE?

**I**S it really already a thing of the past? This question is plaintively asked by a member of "The Contributors' Club" of *The Atlantic*, whose humor is coupled with a genuine sigh. He proceeds:

"Will it some time be as obsolete as the courtesy with which our grandmothers greeted the beaux of their day, or the kiss that the gallant impressed on the fragile hand that he raised so respectfully to his lips? Or—what is perhaps a better comparison, since these gracious customs rose from over-refinement, while the cordial, whole-souled hand-shake has been a thing of the heart—will it some day find itself as out of fashion as the kiss with which our mothers greeted each other, square on the mouth, direct, and often resounding? Who was the first woman who was brave enough to slide her cheek coyly and coldly into the track of the approaching lips? It could not have been Eve, for there was no other woman to kiss, except possibly Lilith, and the relations there were somewhat strained, even for kissing. But somewhere, some time, there was a first woman who thus met the proffered kiss, and somewhere was a first woman who was thus repulsed, and whose soul froze into righteous determination to try the same thing on the next woman she met: and thus was sealed the fate of the kiss on the mouth. We understand that the custom still persists to a certain extent among lovers, but we have fears that even there it will not long survive. Think of the offense against the laws of hygiene! What fell microbes of disease may not flit between them in the kiss that plights their vows!

"No, the good old-fashioned kiss has gone; the good old-fashioned hand-shake is going, even while I write may be gone. It

is still occasionally met with. Your country cousin comes to town. She does not understand the artistic crook of interrogation in which your hand attempts to approach hers. She grasps the curving fingers and straightens them in a loving squeeze. You sigh, and fancy that the art was lost upon her? Not at all. Wait until she reaches home. See her at the next church 'sociable'; note the condescending curve of her small figure as it bends in greeting; observe the digital hook with which she draws in each unwary and disconcerted comer. And so the evil communication spreads until the whole country has felt its devastating touch.

"Some people are bound to suffer more than others from this social change. Be merciful unto them, ye powers that be. The man who for long years has laid his fishlike fingers confidently in yours has come upon an evil day. His torpid sensibilities are doomed to daily shocks. Be gentle with him. Woo him, win him, out of his limp straightness in that first difficult curve, doubly difficult for him. And the whole-hearted, cordial, pump-like man is destined to meet many a setback before it dawns on his stupid, blundering soul that something is wrong. To him a hand-shake is a hand-shake. He will be slow to understand these fine distinctions between the old and the new; to comprehend that the old hand-shake was 'physical' in its nature; that the new one, given as it is from the level of the heart, is 'soulful, spiritual.' Bear with him. He will comprehend in time. In time we shall all comprehend and acquiesce, and the good old fashion will be no more."

### SOME PARKHURST EPIGRAMS.

**A** NUMBER of quotable epigrams may be found in Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst's initial paper for young men, "The Stuff that Makes Young Manhood," in the February *Ladies' Home Journal*. We select the following:

"I have watched a good many brooding hens, but I never saw one facilitate the hatching process by pecking the shell. The chick on the inside will get out if he is worth it."

"More men are injured by having things made easy for them than by having their path beset with difficulties, for it encourages them to stay themselves on circumstances, whereas their supreme reliance needs to be on their own personal stuff."

"Young men are constantly worrying lest they be failures and nonentities."

"Every man will count for all he is worth."

"There is as much a science of success as there is a science of hydraulics."

"The less a young man talks about luck and untowardness of circumstances, and the coquettishness of popular favor, and the like, the better for him and for the world to which he owes himself. Every man will have all the power he earns, and the power that he has will tell, not because people like it or like him, but because it is power."

"Personal pressure can no more be hooted down, or voted down, or argued out of existence than can the push of the wind or the pull of the moon. If you weigh a ton you will exert a ton's pressure."

"There is probably such a thing as genius, altho ninety-nine hundredths of it is doubtless the name which lazy people give to results which others have earned by hard work in those hours when the lazy people themselves were either sleeping or wishing they could gain it without toiling for it."

"There is faculty enough in almost anybody to become genius if only all that faculty were lumped."

"We are more likely to find a good destiny by going afoot than by riding."

"The world cares very little for experts, and the course of events is only infinitesimally determined by them."

"The man whose entire capital is one of enthusiasm will be conspicuous for his abundance of torch, at the same time lacking the timber which the torch exists primarily to enkindle."

"Sowing still antedates reaping, and the amount sowed determines pretty closely the size of the harvest."

"Empty barns in October are the logical sequence of empty furrows in spring. The young man may as well understand that there are no gratuities in this life, and that success is never reached 'across lots.'"

## ALEXANDRE DUMAS ON WOMEN.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Revue Encyclopédique*, December 15, has compiled a great variety of Dumas the Younger's thoughts and remarks on women and love. On the whole they are lofty and philosophical, and take that view of the subject which distinguishes modern from savage life and Western from Eastern civilization. We translate a few of the most striking:

"Of ten thousand men, there are seven or eight thousand who love *women*, five or six hundred who love *woman*, one who loves a *woman*."

"Love, as distinguished from passion, feeds and renews itself unceasingly at its own fireside without ever going out. It is not an earthly fire, it is divine; not chance, not an unforeseen shock causes it to spring up; the universal harmony creates it. A man may have two passions, never two loves! Whoever has loved twice, has never loved at all."

"The man who has been loved, no matter how little, by a woman, from the moment when this love has neither calculation nor self-interest as a basis, is under eternal obligations to that woman, and whatever he may do for her, he will never do as much as she has done for him—women either are thinking of nothing at all, or of something else."

"Woman is a being circumscribed, passive, instrumental, disposable, in perpetual expectation. She is the sole, unfinished work that God has permitted man to take up and finish."

"Woman is, according to the Bible, the last thing that God made. He made her on Saturday evening, and she shows signs of His fatigue."

"Often the same woman inspires in us great things and prevents us from accomplishing them."

"Men have sometimes the right to speak evil of women, never of a woman."

"Women should grave this in their memories; that man alone is worthy of their love who has judged them worthy of his respect."

"Woman can never be degraded nor fall so low as man, because love has always had something to do with her first fall."

"The man who, in real life, limits his destiny to the search for a woman and the adoration, or even the possession of her, as literature counsels, is a child, an idler, or a sick man, and the woman who devours and annihilates him is perfectly right and renders a great service to the state. Man owes his entire self only to that which is imperishable, eternal, and infinite. If, containing within himself a potential Socrates, Cæsar, or Columbus, he contents himself with being Othello, Werther, or Des Grieux, he is not a whole man, but only part of a man: he descends below his own level; he has lost the idea of his origin and his end; he is no more than a literary hero, an instrument of immortality for poets and of immorality for young girls and college boys."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## A DISSERTATION ON "CONCEIT."

IN a recent address by the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, the speaker remarked that in his opinion conceit is not a very prevalent fault among young people at this time. He said that he was often tempted to wish that there were more of it—if it would lead young people to attempting more. Whereupon *The Spectator* says:

"We are not quite sure that conceit does always lead those who possess it to attempt much. Conceit, if it means a high opinion of one's self, may very often deter a man from attempting much lest he should wound his own opinion of himself by failure. Those who have the greatest self-confidence are by no means always the most conceited, and those who are the most conceited are not unfrequently very diffident in action. Mere conceit is often very easily daunted, and dreads so much to be daunted that it shrinks from the kind of action which would bring home to itself the painful thought of personal incompetence. On the other hand, true self-confidence is often a more or less modest quality which, in spite of its immense reliance on the possibilities within, is perfectly conscious that it must make many blunders, and go through much travail before it can justify its own confidence that it can achieve something worth achieving by its en-

deavors. We doubt whether conceit and self-confidence are often combined. Sometimes they certainly are, especially in the young, who have not had much experience of their own failures. But except in cases of very exceptional feebleness of intellect, self-confidence is usually a good sign of resourcefulness, tho it may have to bear many shocks before it acquires any true conception of its own limitations; while mere conceit without self-confidence is not a good sign at all, and very often goes with a general barrenness of nature and a most dangerous power of feeding itself on empty dreams. The merely conceited man is so satisfied with himself that he never comes to know himself truly. The man whose self-confidence is justified by a great elasticity of character, a great power of trying and trying again till he reaches a really high average of achievement, is not at all disposed to feed himself on empty dreams, and has a very clear consciousness of his own failures as well as of his own successes. For every self-reliant man who is more or less pleased with himself on the whole, there are probably three or four who, in spite of feeling sure that they can succeed in the end, are quite as often disgusted with their own failures as pleased with their own successes. The man of true genius is often, of course, pleased with himself, because he so often hits the point he is aiming at. But short of true genius, the conceited man is apt to be an ass, while men of great ability who have no great intuitions, tho they have confidence in their power to master their object ultimately, are as full of disgust at their failures as they are of modest self-satisfaction when at last they succeed. Mere conceit gives no stamina to the character, while the sense of a considerable reserve of strength, even in the very moment of failure—which furnishes the true criterion of self-reliance—can hardly exist without giving good grounds for hope."

SOLDIERS' BEDS.—"The soldier's bed," says *L'Illustration* (Paris, January), "varies notably in the different European armies. According to one of our military hygienists, Dr. Viry, the following are the principal varieties, in which, perhaps, we may see the reflection of national characteristics. In England the bed is hard: the soldier lies on a thin mattress that rests on canvas stretched over a frame. In Spain the soldier has only a straw bed, but he is allowed besides this a pillow, two sheets, two blankets, and a covered quilt, sometimes even a cover for the feet. It is almost sybaritic. In Germany and Austria he has a simple straw bed with one or two covers, neither sheet nor mattress. In Russia, until recently, the soldier slept with his clothes on, on a camp bed, but now ordinary beds begin to be used—the result of contact with more civilized countries. After this, it can not be doubted that the French soldier's bed is the best of all, with its wooden or iron bedstead, a straw bed, a wool mattress, sheets, a brown woolen coverlet, and an extra quilt for cold weather. Thus the bed of the French soldier is the softest of all soldiers' beds, as that of the French peasant is acknowledged also to be the best of all European countries."

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

## William Morris Still Very Much of a Socialist.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1896.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Apropos of the article on "The Uglinesses of Life," by Ouida, treated in THE DIGEST of February 1, I believe your readers will be interested in a personal letter I recently received from William Morris, the English poet-Socialist. Having read in some magazine article that Mr. Morris had "changed his mind" regarding socialism, particularly as to the relation of socialism to art, I wrote him asking what truth, if any, there was in the report. In due course a reply came, the pertinent portions of which I give below.

KELMSCOTT HOUSE, UPPER MALL, HAMMERSMITH, W.,  
January 9, 1896.

Louis E. Van Norman.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am a very busy man, but on this subject I will answer you briefly. I have *not* changed my views on socialism. My view on the point of relation between art and socialism is as follows:

Society (so-called) at present is organized entirely for the benefit of a privileged class; the working-class being only considered in the arrangement as so much machinery. This involves perpetual and enormous waste, as the organization for the production of genuine utilities is only a secondary consideration. This waste lands the whole civilized world in a position of artificial poverty, which again debars men of all classes from satisfying their rational desires. Rich men are in slavery to Philistinism, poor men to penury. We can none of us have what we want, except (partially only) by making prodigious sacrifices, which very few men can ever do. Before, therefore, we can as much as hope for any art, we must be free from this artificial poverty. When we are thus free, in my opinion the natural instincts of mankind toward beauty and incident will take their due place; we shall want art, and, since we shall be really wealthy, we shall be able to have what we want. . . .

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MORRIS.

The letter closes with permission to the recipient to publish it if he cares to, and, in a postscript, the poet gives the names of those of his books which show his position on the subject of art under socialism.

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.



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### BUSINESS SITUATION.

#### The General State of Trade.

General trade waited the results of subscriptions to the bond issue, and the sentimental effects of the unexpectedly favorable outcome have been for easier money and improvement. Additional favorable influences are found in heavier bank clearings, continued firmness of prices, sustained demand for iron and steel, and the announcement from St. Paul, Milwaukee, Omaha and Des Moines of a revival in business with jobbers in staple lines. At the east Baltimore and Pittsburg report favorable trade conditions. At the South gains in wholesale lines are announced from Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, and Birmingham. The reverse includes the depressing influences of stormy and wet weather, indifference of consumers of domestic woolen dress goods, renewed sales of print cloths and other makes of cotton goods only after a reaction in prices, continuance of extreme conservatism in almost all lines, and the fact that the relief to the Treasury by the heavy oversubscription to the bond issue, in the absence of sound currency legislation by Congress, will probably prove only a temporary device to maintain the gold reserve. General trade at Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Philadelphia shows no real gains from the preceding week, when the situation was quiet even to dullness, and the outlook unsatisfactory.

Speculative interest in the stock market has been evidently stimulated by the unexpected degree of success attending the government bond subscription. Professional interests, however, have realized profits on extensive lines of stock purchased at lower prices. London has not responded to the outcome of the bond issue or the improvement in prices here, and sold stocks, while traders have put out short lines. The market has absorbed these offerings, but their amount has held it in check, and even caused slight recessions. At the close of the week, however, there is a decided advance of prices on the shorts, and the successful bidders for bonds are supposed to be supporting the general market. The new government bonds are in request at 116½. There is a short interest in them from parties who sold expecting to receive allotments.

Increased demand for copper and lead has stimulated prices for those metals, and oats, corn, wheat flour, and wheat are higher, in sympathy with the strength of the statistical position of the latter. *Bradstreet's* report of the world's wheat stocks,

February 1, shows 21,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and 24,000,000 bushels less than two years ago, the total being as small as on April 1, 1895, promising nearly as small a total on July 1 as four years ago, and, with reduced supplies from the Argentine, Russia, India, and Australia, indicating a probability that wheat-importing countries will have to trench heavily on their reserves this year.

January bank clearings reflect the decline in the volume of business during the past three months, but are larger than the totals for January one and two years ago, altho 23 per cent less than the January total in 1893. The week's total of clearings is \$1,000,000,000, 11 per cent more than last week, 2 per cent larger than in the first week of February, 1895, 12 per cent heavier than in the corresponding week of 1894, but 24 per cent less than in 1893, and 34 per cent less than in the corresponding portion of 1892.

Reports of suspensions and failures of banks and other exclusively financial institutions in the United States for 1895 and 1894 show that, with the exclusion of national banks and loan and trust companies, remaining groups into which the exhibit is divided show large increases in the number of such embarrassments last year as compared with the year before, which applies to totals of liabilities as well. The total number of suspensions and failures referred to was 149 in 1895, as compared with 98 the year before, liabilities amounting to \$23,624,000 last year, and to \$18,028,000 the year before.—*Bradstreet's*, February 8.

#### Bond Sale, Gold Reserve, etc.

Business is beginning to throw off the sluggishness which characterized it pretty much all of January. This sluggishness was at the time attributed mainly to the uncertainty regarding the result of the bond sale and the restriction of loans due to the accumulation of money by intending bidders. This explanation receives corroboration from the impetus that has come to business coincidently with the opening of the bids for bonds. The improvement, however, is largely prospective; the increase in the actual amount of business done is yet moderate.

The replenishment of the gold reserve assures the maintenance of gold payments by the Treasury for another year or more, and the impetus experienced by business last year as the result of the acquisition of a large stock of gold by the Treasury warrants the expectation of a decided improvement in business now. But in addition to this direct effect of the sale of bonds, the release of funds held in reserve against the award increases the supply of money available for commercial purposes, and the enormous success of the loan, its subscription five or six times, is an evidence of the ability and the disposition of capital to sustain the Treasury in its policy of maintaining the existing monetary system that can not fail to have a great and beneficent influence upon public and private credit, and encourage both domestic and foreign capital to embark freely in large enterprises in this country.

The dry-goods business has not yet felt any beneficial effects from the strengthening of the currency. The volume of business has not increased and the prices are no better. Pending the disposal of the loan, buyers have found it difficult to secure accommodations and now look forward to an easier money market.

The iron and steel trade is looking forward to a favorable year's business, but its immediate condition is very quiet, with lower prices for pig-iron and soft steel. But there are in hand orders for steel rails equal to one fourth of the production of 1895, and *The Iron Age* reports an active demand for structural steel, and some large sales of Southern pig to pipe-founders.—*The Journal of Commerce*, February 10.

#### Cotton, Wool, Iron, Wheat, etc.

The improvement in the business world is represented by a gain in bank clearings of about 10½ per cent over last week and 2 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, and also in a general increase in railway earnings. The great storm that visited the Atlantic coast militated

somewhat against improvement, but this was only a temporary influence and has now passed away. Climatic conditions operated against business in dry goods, but at the close there was a better attendance of buyers with every prospect of increased activity in the near future. The cotton mills generally continued production on an active scale, but some talk of decreasing the output has been heard in consequence of concessions on fabrics here and there. The sales of wool for the week in the principal markets reached a total of 5,600,000 pounds, but manufacturers evinced a cautious disposition in the matter of purchases, owing to the accumulation of goods and a tendency to weakness in some directions. Large transactions have taken place in leather under a shading in prices, and an increased production in boots and shoes is expected to follow. In the iron and steel industry indications point to greater and more general activity. Chicago furnaces lowered their prices for foundry iron, and succeeded in making considerable sales, and Bessemer pig also declined slightly in the central region under the closing out of some speculative holdings; but otherwise firmness prevailed. Liberal orders were placed for structural iron and also for cast-iron pipe, and pig-iron is going into consumption about as fast as it is produced. The bookings for steel rails thus far in 1896 have been 300,000 tons, and many important railroads are yet to be heard from.

In the produce markets the chief interest again centred in wheat, which closed 1½ @ 2½ cents higher for the various options, and even more for cash wheat, which is in small supply here. There were periods of reaction on realizations and large receipts of spring wheat in the Northwest, but the bullish feeling was very strong, and the market seemed to have considerable recuperative ability. The speculation in cotton was quiet, with fluctuations confined within narrow limits. The market closed a little lower for the various options on a let-up in the English demand for spot cotton and active preparations at the South for the new crop.—*The Mail and Express*, February 8.

#### FROM CRUTCH TO BICYCLE.

Professor Kellogg, of Ithaca, cured of  
Chronic Rheumatism.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1896.

Dear Sir:—After two years of overwork I was taken down with nervous prostration and inflammatory rheumatism in June, 1894. After an acute attack of two and a half weeks the rheumatism assumed chronic form, leaving me dependent on crutches and unable to walk far even with these. I heard of the Electropoise through a friend who had used it, and began using it in August. After two months and a half I had received so much benefit that I not only dispensed with crutches, but could walk three or four miles at a time. After a couple of months more I felt able to dispense with regular treatment, but had to use it a few times at slight signs of relapse. Since last March I am wholly restored, have on occasion walked a dozen miles, and bicycled forty-five miles at one time.

While curing me of rheumatism the Electropoise also cured catarrh of the bowels. Since a year ago last fall (when I found it was helping me) I have felt it my duty to help others to the use of it as far as I could, personally superintending the treatment for several. In my experience with it in this way I have seen it cure three well-developed and one incipient attack of la grippe, several colds, one case of (incipient) congestion of the lungs, one case of (incipient) consumption, and one running sore.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. KELLOGG, A.B.

Instructor in the Ithaca High School.

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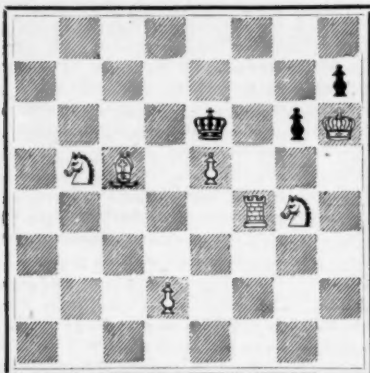
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

## Problem 121.

By AUGUSTUS H. GANNSEY, Bay City, Mich.  
First Prize, Michigan Germania Chess Association.

Black—Three Pieces.

K on K 3; Ps on K Kt 3 and K R 2.



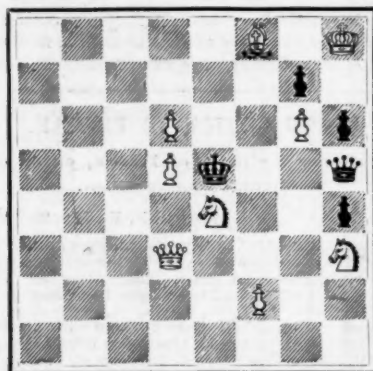
White—Seven Pieces.

K on K R 6; B on Q B 5; Kts on K Kt 4 and Q Kt 5;  
R on K B 4; Ps on K 5 and Q 2.  
White mates in three moves.

## Problem 122.

Black—Five Pieces.

K on K 4; Q on K R 4; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 3 and 5.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K R 8; Q on Q 3; B on K B 8; Kts on K 4 and K R 3; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 6, Q 4 and 5.

White mates in two moves.

(This is Problem 96 repaired, and warranted sound.)

## Solution of Problems.

No. 112.

- |          |            |                 |
|----------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Q-K 3 | 2. Kt-Kt 3 | 3. B-Kt 2, mate |
| B x Q    | Q x Kt     |                 |
|          | .....      | Kt-R 5, mate    |
|          | 2. P-Kt 4  |                 |

(B-Kt 2 is not mate, for Q interposes at Q 5.)

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- |         |                  |                 |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. .... | 2. ....          | 3. P-Kt 5, mate |
| Q x B   | P-Kt 5 ch        | Q-R 3, mate     |
| .....   | K x Kt           | B-Kt 2 ch       |
| Q x P   | K x Kt           | Kt-Q 7, mate    |
| .....   | Kt-Kt 3          | Kt-R 5, mate    |
| P-Kt 4  | Any excepting    | B-Kt 2, mate    |
| .....   | Q x Kt or P x Kt | B x P, mate     |
| Q x Kt  | .....            | P x Kt          |
| .....   | P x Kt           |                 |

These are the important variations of this very profound and difficult problem.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; John F. Dee, Buffalo; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.

We have received almost as many wrong key-moves as there are pieces; some of them are too absurd to notice. We have not the space to give full answer to these. B-Kt 2 ch is worth consideration only because so many thought it the move that would do the business. Q-K 5 defeats this. Several correspondents imagined that they had ruined this very beautiful problem by finding two solutions, B-Kt 2 ch, and B x P; the latter is "cooked" by Q-Q B sq. One of our ambitious solvers wrote that this problem is very easy; but as he did not get within a thousand miles of the right solution, he may be induced to change his opinion after he looks longer. Q-Kt 2 is the favorite of the majority of our solvers. This is answered P-Kt 4. Q-K 2 finds its answer in Q-B 7; Q-Q 3 is knocked in the head by Kt-K 4. Kt-Q 3 won't work after Kt x Kt. Those who sent Kt-Q 7 did not see that P-Kt 4 would stop further proceedings.

No. 113.

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. R-R 2  | 2. R x P, mate |
| Kt-Kt 3   |                |
| .....     | R x Kt, mate   |
| Kt-B 4 ch |                |
| .....     | P x R, mate    |
| R-Q 5     |                |
| .....     | Q-K 4, mate    |
| R x Kt    |                |
| .....     | R-K 4, mate    |
| B-B 3     |                |

- |         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1. .... | 2. Kt x P, mate |
| Kt-K 3  |                 |
| .....   | Q-K 8, mate     |
| Kt-B 2  |                 |

Correct solution received from M. W. H.; J. Davenport, Massillon, Ohio; the Revs. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa., and E. P. Skyles, Berlin, Pa.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; H. N. Clark, Adrian, Mich.; Augustus H. Gannsey, Bay City, Mich.

We have received only 12 wrong key-moves: (1) B-Kt 5; (2) P-K 3; (3) Kt-B 7; (4) P-B 4; (5) B-Kt sq; (6) B-Kt 8; (7) K-R 2; (8) K-R 3; (9) R-B 6; (10) R-B 8; (11) Kt x P ch; (12) P-K 4. Mr. Putney will confer a favor on the many who thought they had succeeded in solving his problem, by sending us the answers to the wrong key-moves given above.

## St. Petersburg Games.

## SECOND ROUND—SIXTH GAME.

## Evans Gambit.

- | TSCHIGORIN.  | STEINITZ.     | TSCHIGORIN.   | STEINITZ.  |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| White.       | Black.        | White.        | Black.     |
| 1 P-K 4      | P-K 4         | 33 P-Q R 3    | R-Q R sq   |
| 2 Kt-K B 3   | Kt-Q B 3      | 34 R-B 3      | R-R 5      |
| 3 B-B 4      | B-B 4         | 35 K-B 2      | R-K 3      |
| 4 P-Q Kt 4   | B x P         | 36 B-K 3      | R-K sq     |
| 5 P-B 3      | B-R 4         | 37 R-Q 4      | R-R 4      |
| 6 Castles    | P-Q 3         | 38 P-R 4      | B-K 3      |
| 7 P-Q 4      | P x P         | 39 P x P      | P x P      |
| 8 P x P      | Kt-B 3 (a)    | 40 P-Kt 4     | K-R-Q R sq |
| 9 Q-R 4 (b)  | B-Q 2         | 41 B-B sq     | P-Q B 4    |
| 10 Q-R 3     | B-Kt 3        | 42 R-K 4      | P-B 5      |
| 11 P-K 5     | P x P         | 43 P-B 4      | P x P      |
| 12 P x P     | Kt-K 5        | 44 R x K BP   | P-Q B 4    |
| 13 B-Q 5     | B-K B 4       | 45 P-Kt 5     | R-K Kt sq  |
| 14 Kt-B 3    | Kt x Kt       | 46 R-K 4      | Q-R R sq   |
| 15 B x Kt ch | P x B         | 47 R-K 5      | Q-R Q sq   |
| 16 Q x Kt    | Q-Q 4         | 48 R-K Kt 3   | R-Kt 5     |
| 17 B-Kt 5    | P-K R 3       | 49 R(Kt 3)-K3 | K-B 3      |
| 18 B-R 4 (c) | P-Kt 4        | 50 R-K sq     | K-R-Kt sq  |
| 19 P-K 6     | Castles (R d) | 51 R-Kt sq    | R-Q 4      |
| 20 P-K 7     | Q-R-K sq      | 52 R x R      | B x R      |
| 21 B-Kt 3    | K-R-Kt sq     | 53 B-Q 2      | B-K 5      |
| 22 Q-R-B sq  | B-K 5         | 54 R-K sq     | K-Q 4      |
| 23 K-R-Q sq  | Q-R 4         | 55 K-K 2      | K-Q R sq   |
| 24 Q-B 6     | Q-K B 4       | 56 B x B      | P-B 6      |
| 25 B-K 5     | Q-Kt 3        | 57 R-B sq     | B-Kt 3     |
| 26 Kt-Q 2    | B-Q 4         | 58 R-B 6      | P-Kt 4     |
| 27 Kt-B 4    | Q x Q         | 59 R-Kt 6     | K-B 5      |
| 28 B x Q     | R-Kt 3        | 60 R-Q B 6    | B-Q 6 ch   |
| 29 Kt x B ch | R P x Kt      | 61 K-B 5      | B-K sq     |
| 30 B-Q 4     | K-Kt 2        | 62 R-B 7      | P-B 7      |
| 31 R-Q 2     | R x P         | 63 Resigns.   |            |
| 32 P-B 3     | R-K sq        |               |            |

(a) The latest of Mr. Steinitz's many experiments in this opening.

(b) The game at Hastings between the same opponents proceeded as follows: 9 P-K 5, P x P; 10 B-R 3, B-K 3; 11 B-Kt 5, Q-Q 4; 12 Q-R 4, castles Q R; 13 B x Kt, P x B; 14 B-B 5, B-

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Kt 3. It would seem that 15 Kt x P would give him a winning attack.

(c) The routine move R-Q sq. would be bad, as Black would compel the exchange of Queens by Q-B 4.

(d) This is quite in accordance with Mr. Steinitz's theories: whenever Pawns are broken up the King should castle on that side.

### THIRD ROUND—FIRST GAME.

#### Petroff's Defense.

STEINITZ. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	STEINITZ. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	21 K-Kt 4 (g)	K-B 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	22 P-Q R 4	P-K R 4
3 P-Q 4 (a)	P x P	23 P-R 5	P-R 3
4 P-K 5 (b)	Kt-K 5	24 R-Q sq	P-R 5
5 Q-K 2 (c)	B-Kt 5 ch	25 R-Q 2	R-Q sq
6 K-Q sq (d)	P-Q 4	26 K-B 5	K-Q 4 ch (h)
7 P x P (e, f)	P-K B 4	27 K-Kt 6 (i)	B-Q 2 (k)
8 P x P (A)	Q x P	28 K x Kt P	B-Kt 4
9 Kt x P	Q Kt-B 3 (e)	29 B x B	R x R
10 P-Q B 3	Kt x Kt	30 K x P	R x Q Kt P
11 P x Kt	Q-Q 3	31 K-Kt 6	R x P
12 P-B 3 (f)	Q x P ch	32 P-R 6	R-R 7
13 Kt-Q 2	B x Kt	33 P-R 7	R x Q R P
14 B x B	Q x B ch	34 K x R	K-K 4
15 Q x Q	Kt x Q	35 K-Kt 6	K-B 5
16 K x Kt	B-K 3	36 B-B 6	P-Kt 4
17 B-Q 3	K-B 2	37 K-B 5	P-R 6 (l)
18 KR-Q B sq	QR-Q B sq	(1 h. 53 m.) (1 h. 16 m.)	
19 R-B 3	R x R	Drawn.	
20 K x R	R-Q B sq ch		

#### Notes by Gunsberg and Hoffer.

(a) This is the second time Steinitz has adopted this move as against the customary 3 Kt x P. Unless he can show better results from 3 P-Q 4 than those which followed in his two games against Pillsbury, the innovation will have to go overboard, like so many others from the same source.

(b) If White plays 4 Q x P, Kt-B 3, 5 Q-K 3, the position would be identical with the following variation of the centre gambit: 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 P-Q 4, P x P; 3 Q x P, Q Kt-B 3; 4 Q-K 3, Kt-B 3; 5 Kt-B 3.

(c) Again, 5 Q x P is a possible move, but Black would probably reply with 5... P-K B 4 and obtain a good development.

(d) P-B 3 cannot be played, and if White interposes a piece Black takes it off and he will remain with a fair game, as he can either go in for P-Q 4, followed by casting, or he may simply play Kt-Q B 3.

(e) The consequences of this courageous move are of a very implicated and interesting nature. Supposing 10 Kt x Kt, Black would retake with 10... P x Kt, and if then 11 P-K B 3 Black would probably continue with 11... B-R 3, or with Q-Q 3 ch. White's reply was the best, as it avoids these complications.

(f) White forces an even ending with this judicious move. 12 B-K 3, P-B 5; 13 B x P, Q x P ch would have resulted in Black's favor.

(g) It is very interesting to see what an amount of play great players can get out of an apparently hopelessly drawn and dull position. The bold end-game play beginning with the march of the fearless White monarch is conceived in Steinitz's best style.

(h) 26... P-B 5, which looks a better move; but then follows 27 P-Q Kt 4, and Black's position is not all honey, for if he continues 27... R-Q 4 (ch): 28 K-B 4, and there seems nothing further to do for Black but submit presently to an exchange of pieces which would give White a won game, as he could force the opposition.

(i) Bold King; of course, he is prepared to give up the exchange.

(k) Again it seems as if P-B 5 is much the stronger move. Indeed, if in reply to this move White plays as in the text, namely, 28 K x P, we think Black should win by B-B 4, but, curiously enough, White can simply reply to P-B 5 with R-Q sq with advantage.

(l) This draws a splendidly played ending. Black can now force the exchange of both Pawns.

(A) 8 P x P is the best move. In the game between the same players, in the third round, Steinitz played the hazardous variation 8 Kt-Kt 5, and was subjected to a harassing attack; but he finally won the game by a miracle; but as miracles do not occur so frequently nowadays he thought it would be safer to keep his "powder dry." Both players having studied this variation in all its ramifications it was not likely that either would fall into an unforeseen trap, such as was tried by Pillsbury with 9... Kt-Q B 3. Had White taken the Knight the continuation would have been:

10 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
11 P-K B 3	B-R 3
12 Q x B	Kt-B 7 ch
13 K-K 2	Q-K 4 c'
14 B-K 3	P-B 5
15 Q x P ch	K-K 2
16 Q-Kt 7 ch	K-B 3
17 Q-B 6 ch	B-Q 3

and wins.

Or if 10 B-K 3, then 10... Q-Q 3; 11 P-Q B 3, Castles; 12 P-B 3, P-B 5; 13 P x Kt, P x B; 14 Q x P, B-Q B 4, with the better game.

These being variations analyzed at the Philadelphia Chess Club, they are well known to the two American representatives, and, therefore, avoided by Steinitz, with 10 P-Q B 3, whereupon wholesale exchanges followed, with a perfectly even game, which might have been abandoned as drawn on the sixteenth move.

Steinitz, however, made a supreme effort by bringing his King into play and ultimately sacri-

ficing the exchange; but it was to no purpose, Pillsbury keeping a draw in hand. The whole game is very interesting, on account of the variation given above; but for those who know them the whole of the game is "book," with the exception of the spirited effort on the part of Steinitz to snatch a victory.

## Current Events.

### Monday, February 3.

The House discusses District of Columbia affairs; the army appropriation bill is reported; the Senate free-coinage substitute for the bond bill is referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; a message is received from the President asking an appropriation for the families of four Italians killed in Colorado last spring. . . . Ex-President Harrison, in a letter to chairman Gowdy of the Indiana Republican State committee, formally declines to be a candidate for renomination. . . . A mass-meeting is held in New York to protest against the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army. . . . The Weber Piano Company, of New York, and two allied concerns with branches in numerous cities fail. . . . The organization of a Pacific Coast Lumber Trust with a capital of \$70,000,000 is reported.

It is reported and denied in London that Ambassador Bayard will resign if the House of Representatives censures him. . . . Mr. Balfour speaks at Bristol, England, declaring that Great Britain and the United States should work together to promote Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty. . . . An alliance of the Agrarian Conservative and Bismarck parties against Chancellor von Hohenlohe to secure increased naval strength is reported. . . . Believing that there had been a revolt among Spanish volunteers at Havana, the British warship *Mohawk* is despatched thither from Kingston, Jamaica. . . . The British warship *Blenheim*, with the body of Prince Henry of Battenberg on board, arrives at Plymouth.

### Tuesday, February 4.

The Senate Finance Committee reports a free-coinage substitute for the House Tariff bill; the distribution of appropriations bills among committees having charge of the service to which they apply, is discussed. . . . The House committee on Ways and Means recommends non-concurrence in the Senate's free-silver substitute for the House bond bill. . . . Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, Assistant Secretary of State, has been tendered and accepts the post of Ambassador to Germany to succeed the late Theodore Runyon. . . . The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Alliance opens in Washington. . . . The stranded steamer *St. Paul* is released from the Jersey sands.

The President of the Swiss Confederation will name an arbitrator in the Bering Sea dispute between Great Britain and the United States. . . . Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, arrives in London. . . . It is reported that King Alexander of Serbia has been betrothed to Princess Hélène, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro.

### Wednesday, February 5.

A substitute resolution recommending the recognition of Cuban insurgents is reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Mr. Vest denounces Secretary Morton for not distributing seeds according to law. . . . In the House the District of Columbia bill is sent back to the Appropriations Committee for amendment; Mr. Dingley opens debate against the Senate free-coinage bill. . . . Bids opened for the new issue of \$100,000,000 in Government bonds.

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aggregate \$568,269,850. . . . John S. Huston, ex-Treasurer of the United States, a banker at Connersville, Ind., makes an assignment.

The funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg takes place at Osborne, Isle of Wight. . . . Lady Jane Francesa Wilde, mother of Oscar Wilde, dies in London.

### Thursday, February 6.

Senator Quay modifies his resolution for recommitting the free-coinage bill to the Senate Finance Committee; Mr. Morgan gives notice of an amendment; distribution of the appropriation bills is discussed. . . . Debate on the Senate substitute for the Bond bill continues in the House. . . . A bill is introduced in the Virginia Senate to incorporate the National Adjustment Society to secure such a change of the Constitution as to allow Congress to pay for emancipated slaves. . . . A retaliation bill against the exclusion of American Insurance companies from Germany has passed both Houses of the New York Legislature; the Assembly passes a resolution directing the State attorney-general to investigate the alleged coal trust. . . . "Bat" Shea is denied a new trial by the New York State Supreme Court. . . . The Ohio Senate passes a bill increasing the saloon tax from \$250 to \$500.

It is reported that the Pope, recognizing the value of Prince Boris's conversion in promoting European peace, will not excommunicate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. . . . Examination of prisoners arrested in Johannesburg begins in Pretoria. . . . It is reported from Paris that the inspector general of telephones has embezzled several million francs and fled the country. . . . Ambassador Bayard speaks at a London charity dinner. . . . Henry David Leslie, musical composer, dies at Oswestry, England.

### Friday, February 7.

Senator Frye is unanimously chosen president pro tem. of the Senate; the Dubois plan for dis-

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tributing appropriations bills is defeated by reference to committee; Mr. Allen speaks on the Monroe doctrine. . . . During the silver debate in the House an exciting wrangle takes place over the words of Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, regarding the right of secession. . . . The President signs the bill prohibiting prize-fighting and bull-fighting in the Territories and District of Columbia. . . . Attorney-General Moloney of Illinois declares the proposed Gas Trust illegal. . . . W. H. English, ex-Congressman and once Democratic candidate for Vice-President, dies in Indianapolis.

The Porte says application for permission to have a United States despatch-boat at Constantinople should be made to the six powers that signed the Berlin treaty. . . . A riot in Madrid takes place, Republicans crying "Down with Campos." . . . John Hays Hammond, American mining engineer, is released on \$10,000 bail in Pretoria. . . . It is reported that a British protectorate has been proclaimed over Ashantee, Africa. . . . The German Minister of Foreign Affairs announces in the Reichstag that no naval demands would be introduced during this session.

Saturday, February 8.

The House only is in session debating the free-coinage substitute for the Bond bill. . . . Populist Senators in caucus nominate subordinate Senate officers. . . . The names of 781 successful bidders for the new bonds are announced; the Treasury will receive about \$111,000,000 from the sale. . . . The New York State Republican committee indorses the candidacy of Governor Morton for President, and fixes March 24 for the State convention in New York city.

It is reported from London that the Queen's speech will announce that the Venezuelan question has reached the stage where adjustment is possible. . . . Thomas Sexton, it is said, will be requested to accept the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary Party by Nationalist members of the House of Commons. . . . Chancellor von Hohenlohe announces that the Bundesrath has declined to approve a monetary conference.

Sunday, February 9.

Consul-General Penfield reports on the traffic of the Suez Canal. . . . Politicians discuss the probability of a contest at the Republican national convention over alleged snap methods of electing Platt delegates from New York State. General Marin, the temporary Spanish commander in Cuba, is said to have abandoned his attempt to force a battle with Gomez.

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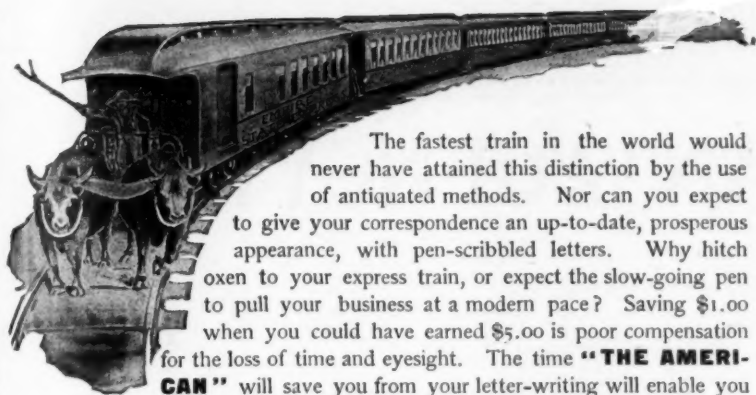
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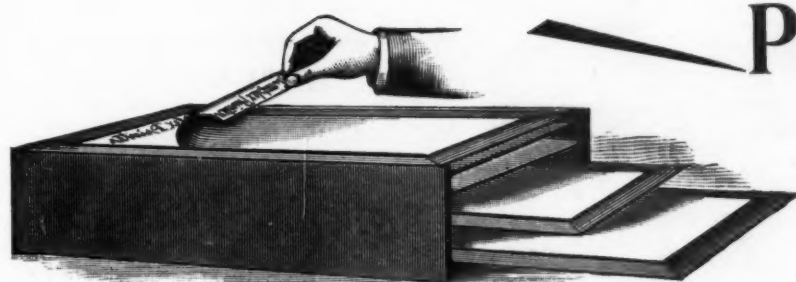
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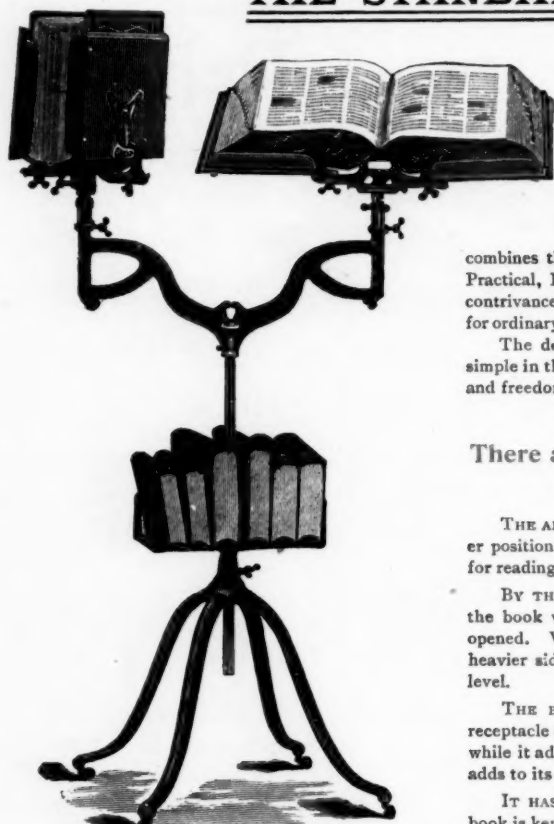


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"Who gave thee, O Beauty,  
The keys of this breast?"

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Beautiful  
Picture

## Psyche by the Sea

"Tell them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing,  
Then beauty is its own excuse for being."

PSYCHE, Divinely, PSYCHE  
Lovely

"The pilgrim heart, to whom a dream was given,  
That led her through the world—Love's worshiper—  
To seek on earth for him whose home was heaven."

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While, as to its form, the story is a myth, it showeth forth great and ever-living truths of human existence. Psyche lived and loved—therefore she suffered. She was beautiful in form and feature beyond words. The loveliness of heaven was in the tender grace and ineffable charm of the soul light that illumined her glorious eyes. Her beauty of form and of soul brought to her the great love of him whose love was more than life to her, and with it came infinite joy, and also, alas! its faithful shadow, infinite pain.

Because she suffered she grew truer and stronger, and therefore joy then returned to her again in greater measure than at first, and this time without any shadow of doubt or pain. In the deeper seeing and feeling doubt died. In the greater strength of spirit pain was lost. When her soul had garnered the fruits of weakness and of strength, and the treasures of joy and of sorrow, and had transmuted them into riches of the spirit, she found immortal joy in that perfect union of soul with soul wherein the incompleteness of man and the incompleteness of woman becomes a harmonized, integral existence, forming a blessed condition to which each contributes its complement and from which each receives more than is given, and through which infinite existence shall ever increase its joys and know no weariness of spirit.

This sweet story has long been a supreme favorite with lovers of the beautiful in thought, in art, and in literature. It has been a fruitful source of inspiration to poets and painters.

### Psyche

"They wove bright fables in the days of old  
When reason borrowed fancy's painted wings;  
When truth's clear river flowed o'er sands of gold,  
And told in song its high and mystic things!  
And such the sweet and solemn tale of her  
The pilgrim-heart, to whom a dream was given,  
That led her through the world—Love's worshiper—  
To seek on earth for him whose home was heaven!"

"In the full city—by the haunted fount—  
Through the dim grotto's tracery of spars—  
'Mid the pine temples, on the moonlit mount,  
Where Silence sits to listen to the stars;  
In the deep glade where dwells the brooding dove,  
The painted valley, and the scented air,  
She heard far echoes of the voice of Love,  
And found his footsteps' traces everywhere.

"But never more they met! since doubts and fears,  
Those phantom-shapes that haunt and blight the earth,  
Had come 'twixt her, a child of sin and tears,  
And that bright spirit of immortal birth;  
Until her pining soul and weeping eyes  
Had learned to seek him only in the skies;  
Till wings unto the weary heart were given,  
And she became Love's angel bride in heaven!"

MONDAY  
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SUNDAY.



# THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.

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